Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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KANDYAN DANCER

(Photo by M. Desai) —*Nataraj Vashi*

(Left) Night-fall on the battle-field: British soldiers guarding the Italian prisoners. *(Right)* A British heavy tank moves off in the evening to join a night advance against the retreating enemy.

Left—"Homeward Bound"

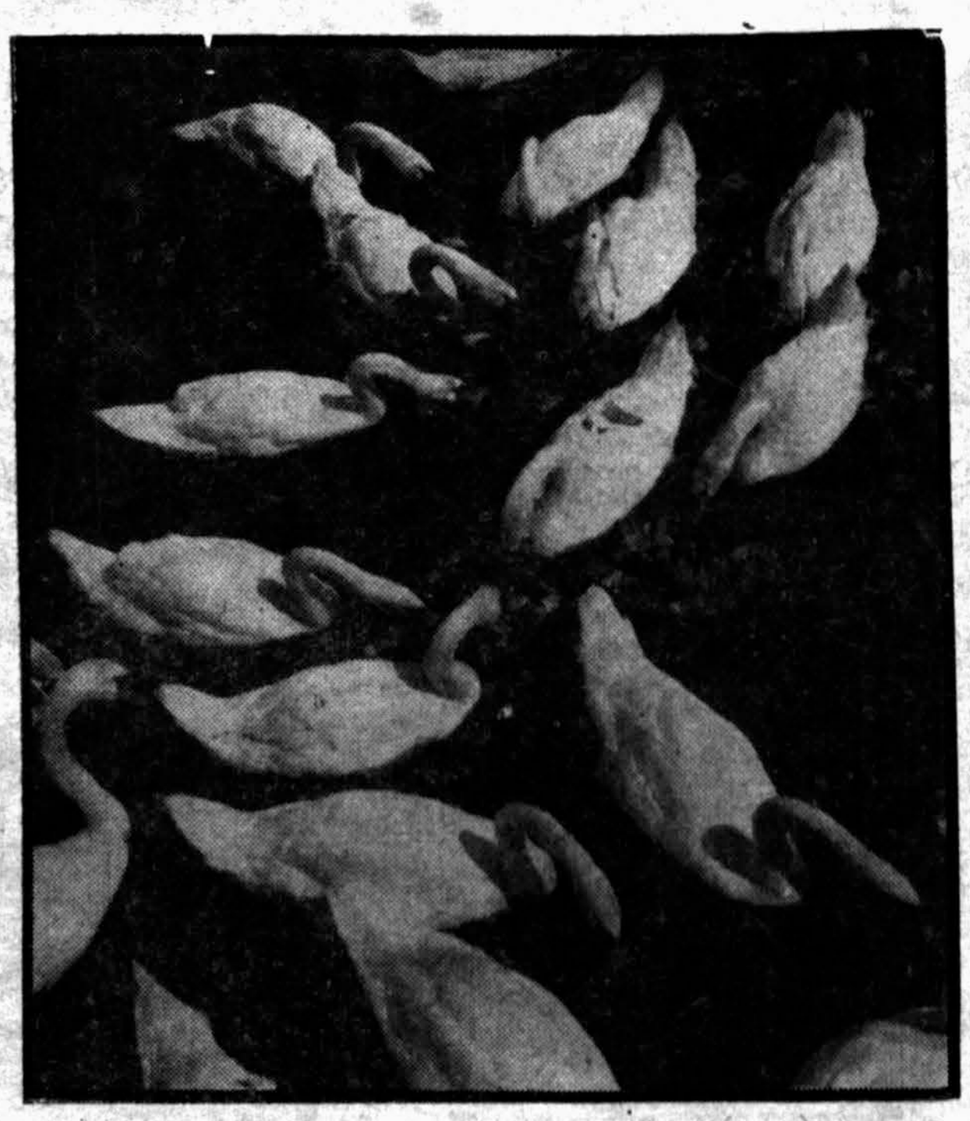
(Photo by Mohamed Ramzan)

Right—"Picking Cotton"

(Photo by M. Desai)

"On the Waterways of Travancore".

(Photo by P. J. Varghese)



"Feeding Time"

(Photo by G. Batnagerr)

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BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 23, 1941.

PRIESTS OF THE EARTH-MOTHER

STRANGE CULT OF KATI-MATA AMONG THE ABORIGINALS OF CENTRAL PROVINCES

The Bhagats during the Dance.

By STEPHEN FUCHS

The Idol of the Kati-Mata.

The life-giving, all-nourishing, lavishly producing, Mother Earth is sacred to all Hindus. But the most ardent worshippers of the Earth-mother are the aboriginals of Central India. They live in closest familiarity with Her, they eat and sleep on Her, are born and die in Her lap. They earn their dire livings from Her generosity by gathering the fruits of the forest or by harvesting a scanty crop from their badly cultivated fields. They consider it a crime, equal to rape on their beloved Mother, to use the plough.

But even those tribes who have since long abandoned their old tribal customs, and work as farmers on their fields—mostly as despised menials—even they have preserved a special affection for the great Earth-mother.

The Balahis of the Nimar district in the Central Provinces are one of these tribes. Once the free owners of the jungle, so they claim, they are now daily labourers in the country of their ancestors, deprived of their land and property, ill-treated untouchables. But they have preserved one right exclusively for themselves: They are the priests of the Earth-mother. In the whole Nimar they alone perform annually the great sacrifice in honour of the Earth-mother, they alone carry Her in triumph through the villages, singing and dancing in their old picturesque dancing-dress.

Every year, on Kartik 'gyaras' (the 11th day of the 8th Hindu month), the sacrifice of a goat initiates the worship of the Earth-mother. The Balahis call Her Kati-mata. The idol of the goddess is kept in the house of a Balahi, confided to him by the Devi Herself.

Mythological Origin Of Cult

"Kati-mata" was the sister of Ravana, the demon-king of Lanka. Once on a Holi feast, after a quarrel with her brother, Kati went in her distress to the place, where the Holi fire was burning, and threw herself into the flames. When Ravana heard of the desperate act of his sister, he rushed to the spot to rescue her. But alas! he came too late. The fire had already devoured the body of his sister as far as the bones, which Ravana pulled out of the fire. But even in death Kati would not forgive her brother and the bones turned into bamboo sticks, when Ravana touched them. Ravana threw them angrily away. He went home in sorrow that he could not restore his sister to life. But a Balahi who had watched the whole scene from afar took up the sticks and carried them home. He divined that great magical powers were hidden in these sticks. And lo! the next night Kati appeared to him in a dream and said: "Why didst thou take off my bones? Now, that thou hast done so, thou shalt worship me yearly by a great sacrifice!" And she taught him, how to perform this sacrifice." This is the story which an old Balahi told me, when I had asked him about the origin of this strange cult.

And he continued: "When our ancestor woke up, he got at once to work to fulfil the Devi's order. He took the two sticks, tied them crosswise and covered them with two pieces of red cloth. On the upper end of the upright stick he tied the feathers of a peacock, representing the hair of the Mata. On the joint of the two sticks he hung a necklace of cocoanuts. This necklace reminds one on the necklace of human skulls of the dreadful Kali. On either end of the cross stick, the arms of the Devi, he put some bangles and bracelets. The foot of the upright stick rests in a square piece of wood, the shoe of the goddess."

The Dancing Dress

After that the Balahi made a dancing dress, after the design of the Mata. It looks very picturesque and does honour to the artistic talents of the goddess! A red coloured coat reaching from the shoulders down to the ankles, dropping from the waist in many pleats. Over the coat the dancers wear two scarfs, of white colour, covered all over with tinsels and pieces of mirror, and sewn with gaily coloured thread. The turban consists of two

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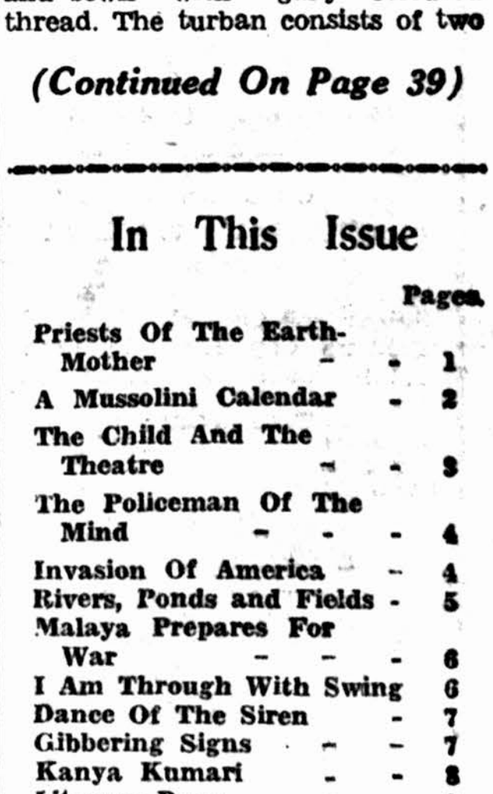

A Balahi Girl.

Balahi Musicians and Lookers-on.

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A Mussolini Calendar

Il Duce's Words And Deeds: Fascist Morality In Practice

MUSSOLINI.

SHORTLY after war broke out in September 1939 a list of the succession of false pledges which Hitler employed to promote his systematic campaign of aggression was published and became widely known under the title of "A Hitler Calendar." The following extracts from the speeches and writings of Mussolini constitute a calendar which shows that in the technique of treachery at least, he has no reason to fear comparison with his predominant partner.

* * * *

Fascist Morality

Fascism is not an article for export.—March 3, 1928. In the Chamber.

On October 27, 1930. Mussolini abandoned the pretence that Fascism was a matter of purely internal concern. "The struggle develops from now onwards over a world-wide field", he said. "Fascism is on the agenda in all countries. The phrase 'Fascism is not for export' is not mine".

* * * *

Bitter experience has shown that the most urgent need of the world to-day is the renaissance of international forces working together to reach a common goal, and the removal of the atmosphere of apprehension and distrust which has hitherto dislocated economic life.—August 21, 1932. In the Paris Excelsior on the coming World Economic Conference.

By 1935 Mussolini was claiming that Italy was well on the way to economic self-sufficiency.

* * * *

The Head of the Government has confirmed the willingness of the Italian Government to safeguard the efficacy of the Red Cross emblem. Strict orders have been given to this end, in view of the deep conviction of the Italian Government of the essential value of the Red Cross for all the interested States. The Red Cross emblem must be scrupulously respected and must not be in any way abused.—March 30, 1936. To the International Red Cross.

During April, 1936, evidence was presented in Geneva of deliberate Italian attacks on Red Cross units.

* * * *

You know I am a man sparing in promises, but what I have promised I maintain.—March 18, 1937. At Tripoli, when presented with the "Sword of Islam".

To the bad faith of others we oppose unimpeachable loyalty; to the castle of lies of others, the impetuous and overwhelming blast of our truth.—March 23, 1937. On the eighteenth anniversary of the foundation of the Fascist group.

At a memorable meeting in Berlin I said that, according to the law of Fascist morality, when one has a friend one stands by him to the end. We have done that, and we shall do it, with Germany.—June 10, 1940. At the Palazzo Venezia, announcing the declaration of war.

"The law of Fascist morality" was differently expressed in a speech of Mussolini's at the Chamber on January 3, 1925.

"You will understand," he said then, "that, after having journeyed for a long time with travelling companions to whom our gratitude will always go forth for what they have done, a pause is needed to see if the same road, with the same companions, can be trodden in future."

* * * *

Peace Professions

I wish to reject and repudiate all the futile chatter and defamation by those people who pretend to know that Italy wants to prepare for war.... Italy will never take the initiative in promoting war.—January 5, 1931. In a message in English on a British Movietone news-reel.

We desire peace with all countries, with those that are distant, those that are near, those that are very near.—August 1, 1931. At Ravenna, opening an aqueduct dedicated to those who fell in the last War.

Italy supports a lasting understanding among the Great Powers. so as to guarantee more efficiently the peaceful development of the smaller States.—January 1, 1934. In the Berlin Borsen-Courier.

The Italian people demands to be left in peace because it is intent on a long and hard task.—March 17, 1937. At the Tripoli Samples Fair.

I believe that if President Roosevelt will take the initiative of calling a conference for the limitation of armaments in the immediate future this gesture would certainly have a great success. Italy desires peace. She needs it for a long time in order to develop the forces at her disposal.—May 27, 1937. In a statement to the Scripps-Howard newspapers.

The exit of Italy from the League of Nations is an event of great historical significance which has attracted the attention of the world, and its consequences cannot yet be completely foreseen. But it does not mean that we shall abandon our fundamental lines of policy, directed towards collaboration and peace.—December 11, 1937. At the Palazzo Venezia.

If we had any intention of setting the world ablaze we should not be harnessing ourselves to a task so enormous. If, in spite of the storm clouds away on the horizon, we dared to start and go on with this work cheerfully, it ought to be considered a hopeful sign, and as proof that we do not want to attack anyone, but only to get on with our job.—April 20, 1939. At the launching of preparations for the World Exhibition to be held in 1942.

* * * *

Abyssinia

There must be no misunderstanding about the centuries-old task assigned to this and future generations of Italians. There is no question of territorial conquest—this must be understood by all both far and near—but of a natural expansion which ought to lead to a collaboration between Italy and the peoples of Africa and the East. Italy can above all civilize Africa, and her position in the Mediterranean gives her this right and imposes this duty on her. She demands no privileges and monopolies.—March 18, 1934. At the second Quinquennial Assembly of the regime.

With Abyssinia—especially since Ras Tafari's visit to Italy—our relations have become particularly friendly. The clouds which agents of other interests would have had gather on the horizon of Italo-Abyssinian relations have vanished. A Pact of Friendship, the first which Abyssinia will have signed with any European Power, will no doubt set a seal on this new and happy state of affairs.—June 5, 1928. In the Senate.

* * * *

Albania

Albania knows that she can count on Italy's friendship, and knows that this friendship is absolutely loyal, profoundly sincere, and scrupulously anxious not to do or say anything which even people acting in bad faith could interpret as an intervention in the internal affairs of the Albanian State.....Italy has but one fundamental interest—that the Albanian State, led by the firm and wise hand of a man of the eminent quality of Ahmed Zog, should consolidate even further her unity at home and her autonomy before the world.....In a few years Albania will be a State in the widest and most complete sense of the word—June 5, 1928. In the Senate.

Italy has observed with satisfaction the progressive social and political consolidation of Albania under your Majesty's rule, and assures your Majesty and your Majesty's Government that they can always count on a constant friendship and cordial collaboration with her ally—September 5, 1929. In a telegram to King Zog, on the anniversary of his Accession.

Italy's policy in Albania is quite clear and absolutely straightforward. Its sole object is to preserve and to respect the independent status of this small country, which for centuries has lived in friendship with us—May 28 1936. In an interview in the "Daily Telegraph".

Good Friday, April 7, 1939. Italy invaded Albania.

* * * *

Austria

Immediately after the War Italy instituted a policy of friendship towards Austria with the object of defending her integrity and independence. For a long time Italy was alone, but other countries have now awakened. Austria knows she can count on Italy to the end—March 18, 1934. At the second quinquennial Assembly of the regime.

The independence of Austria, for which he fell, is a principle which has been defended, and will be defended still more strenuously, by Italy.....His memory will be honoured not only in Austria but everywhere in the civilized world, which has already stigmatized with its moral condemnation those who are responsible both directly and at a distance.—July 26, 1934. In a telegram to the Vice-Chancellor of Austria, after the murder of Dollfuss.

Recent events, which the whole Italian people have followed with deep emotion, have come to consolidate the relations between our two countries. The experience of these last years has shown that the friendship between Italy and Austria corresponds fully with the needs of European solidarity, and is a sure guarantee of peace and tranquillity for us and for all.—November 17, 1934. At a banquet to the new Austrian Chancellor, Dr. Schuschnigg.

In the Communique which was distributed at the close of my conversation in Rome with the Chancellor of the Austrian Republic reference was made to a historic mission to be accomplished by Austria for which it was necessary that her independence and autonomy should be respected.....Austria is, of course, a German country—certainly as German as Prussia, whose core is Slav, Germanized with difficulty. No one can contest the Germanic character of Austria, but the outward appearance and the expression, the very way of life, of

(Continued on Page 31)

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Rivers, Ponds And Fields

Peeps Into The Life Of Andhra Peasants

By P. V. PATHY

The Gypsy Mother.

IN the Western Ghats spring both the great rivers that feed the rich lands of the Andhra people. From Trimbak near Nasik, the holy Godavari flows south-eastwards across India to join the Bay of Bengal at Cocanada; and down from the Mahableshwar Hills and across the Deccan plateau the Krishna rushes towards Vizagapatam and the sea—historic country, this, which the rivers traverse.

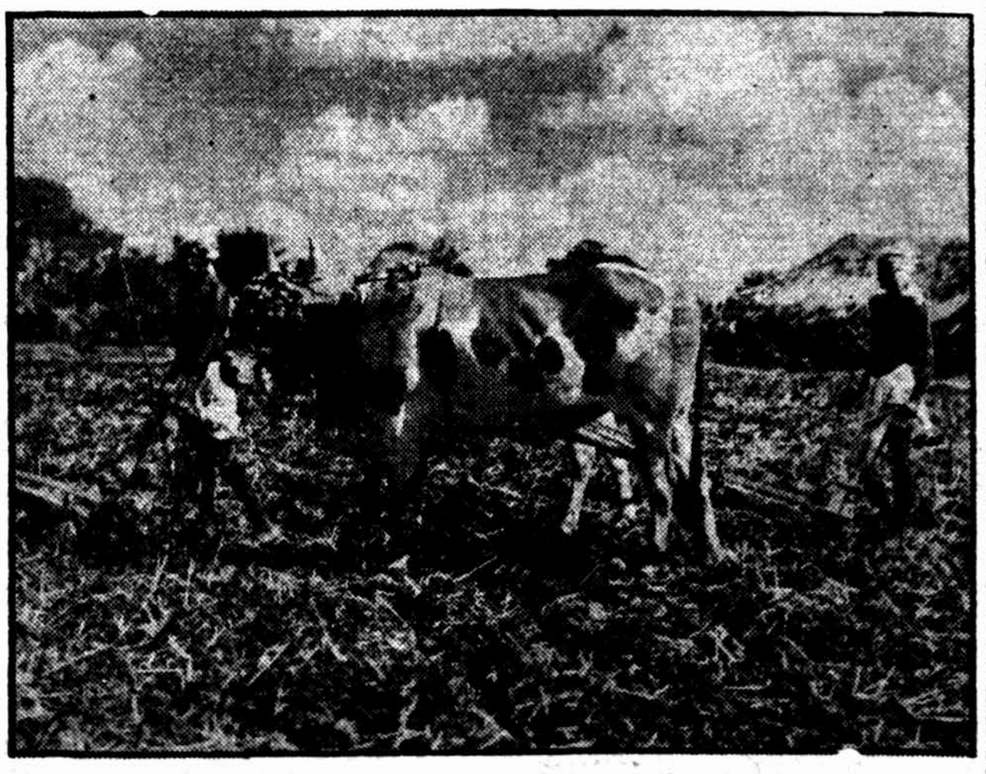
In their course both these rivers water some of the richest agricultural tracts in Southern India. On their waters heavily-laden barges carry from inland regions down to busy towns the fruit of the Andhra peasants' toil. Between the Godavari and the Krishna lie well irrigated lands. Rich fields of rice border the Bunder Canal and as the silent barges glide down the water-course their large white sails seem to skim like dream birds over the crops.

A Sturdy People

Some twelve centuries ago Andhra-owned territories covered the entire course of these rivers; the then powerful king Gautamiputra ruled over regions round Nasik and Poona, his kingdom extending thence to the south-eastern coast. Asoka himself, three centuries before the Christian era, mentions the Andhras in his edicts as a people to be reckoned with; they were noted for their colossal armies that stood them in good stead when the Maurya Empire broke up. The dynasty that was then founded ruled for some five hundred years, during which time the country and the Telugu people prospered and traded with the western world. "King of the West," "Lord of the Deccan," "Protector of the West", were some of the titles given to, or assumed by, the Andhra kings. Those kings and their descendants have disappeared, but the descendants of the people that by their labour filled the coffers of those kings, that plied their trade by sea and land, that fought and won their battles for them, earning for them further territories, these have survived; they toil in the land of their ancestors, they are still a sturdy people fed from the soil watered by the Godavari and the Krishna—in fact, they number over twenty million to-day.

Hard-Working Peasantry

Many thousands of this twenty million have taken to law, politics, civil service, university tutorships, writing, and so many other walks of modern life—careers that in our century are common to mankind as a whole. But, a "bold peasantry, a country's pride" tells of the real prosperity of a land. The struggles of the farmers in the arid districts, and the strife and toil the peasants of the Telugu regions as a whole are problems that demand deep research, development and rural uplift; nonetheless, the sons of the Krishna and Godavari soil have simple homes, rich lands, and enough work to keep their lives busy. From dawn to sunset the countryside with its fields presents tableaux of tillers, poor but far from miserable, working on their own soil.



On Pournami of the peasants' new year.

Rice, lentils, grains of many kinds, tobacco, and sugarcane are the common products of the earth in these parts. Each season sees the peasant busy with one part of the work for the year. Ploughing, sowing, harvesting and reaping, then rest again before ploughing for the next year—such is the cyclic routine of the peasant's life. On the first full moon of the peasant's year, amidst great festivities, sturdy oxen yoked to ploughs, all decorated with saffron, green leaves and red powder, draw the first furrows through the land, while the peasant silently prays for a prosperous year.

Sowing and nursing the crops takes two to three months. Rains must come in plenty but not in excess. Every hour, every minute the paddy birds and crows must be driven away; cattle must be prevented from trampling down the tender stalks; and so watchers live night and day in the fields, in their tiny huts erected on stilts, ready with slings that catapult pebbles at bird and beast that comes anywhere near their crops. Water from the wells, too, has to be drawn and supplied to the irrigation channels; the first flow that starts sparkling in the light of dawn stops with the midday heat of the bright Southern Indian sun. Now weary, the peasant and his oxen rest for the afternoon; two more hours in the evening and more water is sent to the fields, until sunset signals the end of the day's work.

Harvest Season

Months of care and toil and, if nature has been kind, the crops are ready for reaping and drying. Then come busy days of beating the dry stalks and collecting the grain; men and women work together, hosts of peasants gather to beat the crops on wooden planks and release the grain from the husks.

There is something picturesque about winnowing; it is perhaps the evening and the east wind that lend added charm to this rural scene; the women lift up to the men the winnow baskets and the men, in their turn, pour down dust-falls, so to say, of grain. It is an impressive sight to see these men standing on the top of two unyoked bullock-carts tied end to end, and silhouetted against the fading light of the western sky.

Releasing the grain from the husks.

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Malaya Prepares For War

Australian Army Minister On Future Of The Pacific

By H. Ramiah

"Australia is primarily a Pacific nation and is therefore interested in keeping the Pacific free from any disturbance, but while Australians are confident that peace can be maintained in this area, they are not unmindful of events and Australian Government policy realises that in these days it is essential for a nation to be strongly armed, declared Mr. Percy Spender, Australian Minister for the Army, who recently paid a short visit to Singapore.

Mr. Spender was interviewed by the Press on the eve of his departure.

Continuing he said, "Australia considers Singapore a vital link in the Empire chain, and my visit can be taken as an indication of the importance with which this area is regarded in the Commonwealth." "An army for home defence of 200,000 men has already been raised" added Mr. Spender, "while 130,000 men have been enlisted for service overseas in the R.A.F. Many of these are already serving either in the Middle East or Great Britain. The Empire Air Scheme which is additional to Australia's own air strength, has already enlisted over 20,000 while the Navy has taken an active part in operations in various thatres of war.. By June 1941, over 190,000 people will be employed in munition production alone."

AUSTRALIA AND U. S.

Referring to the relations between Australia and the United States, Mr. Spender said the United States sympathy for the cause of the democracies had drawn these two Pacific nations much closer together, for it was realized in Australia that they had common interests and common ideals. The appointment of an Australian Minister to Washington was an indication of the closeness of Australian-American relations. These two nations had a common interest in keeping the Pacific ocean worthy of its name and in maintaining good relations with all Pacific countries. "The Dutch in the East Indies are very close to us" said Mr. Spender "and the very friendly relations which exist between our two countries are deeply appreciated, while the appointment of Sir John Letham as Australian Minister to Tokio is an example of our endeavour to remain good neighbours to Japan.

WITH THE EMPIRE

"There can never be any misapprehension as to where Australia stands. It is with the Empire all the time. We claim and exercise as an equal partner the right to play a part in formulating Empire policy on matters in which we have a vital interest, but there can, on Empire matters, be only one policy."

Whatever the future may hold, Australians realise that as part of the Empire her destiny is irretrievably bound up with it. We know that the road which inevitably will lead up to victory is a hard one but we are prepared to tread it. The British people wherever they may be are in this conflict in the one boat, and in that boat they will remain until the end."

FOR CIVIL DEFENCE

A club known as the Passive Defence Services Club was opened yesterday at Singapore by the President of the Municipal Commissioners, Singapore Municipality, Mr. L. Rayman. In the course of his speech Mr. Rayman pointed out that the aim of the Passive Defence Service was to help the population of Singapore to protect themselves. He wished the Club success not only during the period of war, but also many years thereafter.

APPEAL TO CHINESE

An appeal to the Chinese in Singapore to seek military training and prepare to help the local authorities should hostilities come to this island was made by Mr. Kao Ling-pal, Chinese Consul General at Singapore at the opening of the new premises of the Chinese Association yesterday.

ALIENS IN MALAYA.

It is understood that all aliens in Malaya will be called upon to re-register for the Central Registry of aliens which is said to aim at tightening the control of foreigners—will begin operating with the Inspector General of Police as its head.

The most important features of the new system of registration is that aliens will have to give the most complete personal details of themselves, while foreigners in transit (those who stay in the country for any period within 14 days) must disclose reason for their visit and their proposed itinerary before they will be allowed to land.

The Central Registry functions under the new registration of Aliens Bill which became law early this month.

Foreingers passing through the country have never before been required to give particulars about themselves and their reason for coming in Malaya.

Indian troops somewhere in Singapore base.

Mounted vessels busy reconnoitering over Singapore waters.

"I'm Through With Swing!"

World Needs A New Folk-Music

FAREWELL, JAZZ; for you are about to die. Your work, like Old Kaspar's, is done; like Old Adam, you 'can go no further.' As simple Ragtime, you set our parents dancing upon the edge of their Edwardian volcano; as academic Swing, you drummed away our own undergraduate days, when we formed clubs to read papers about you, and eagerly awaited the newest pressings from America—of Trumpeter Armstrong, Red, Bix and the Five Pennies, Venuti, Duke Ellington. We collected you as connoisseurs: happy the man who owned a genuine Waring's Pennsylvanians 1924, or could pick up secondhand a hitherto unsuspected recording of "Goose Pimples" by none other than the Mound City Blue-Blowers, writes Alan Jones in "World Review."

They Will Miss You

Your electric, vitalising phrases pierced the sober air of quiet quadrangles as, in your wild prime of life, you floated, sprite-like, out of our sixteenth-century study windows. By some over-civilised persons you were abused: they muddled you with cock-tails and what they were pleased to call Post-War Chaos; they described you, ignorantly, libellously, as 'a lot of common men blowing and hitting things.' By others you were exalted high above the classics. Many there were who loved you well, and will miss you when you are gone.

But your limits were strict. You never successfully broke beyond four beats in a bar and ten inches of a gramophone disc. You were chained to ballroom dancing, and seldom allowed out on parole; and even when you were, you grew too ambitious and Gershwinsome, and had to be shackled again. It is fitting, then, that you should die in captivity like the negro slaves who begot you long ago. Soon, soon you will be as dead as the Dada-ists.

Dr. Goebbels And Jazz

Jazz throve on war, on the dancing years that followed war; but as war approached Europe again, and men were forced by fear towards definite aims, the need for the old atavistic outlet grew less. No need, either, for Dr. Goebbels to ostracise Jazz as negroid and decadent, when the new tom-toms of war were everywhere being beaten, and what might almost be called Jazz Diplomacy had entered Europe's politics. Accordingly, a palliative, the New Sentiment, a kind of Musical Chivalry, set in. Gone was the cult of the Negro as set forth by Carl Van Vechten. The oppressed White Man asserted himself again. Romantic Mr. Coward, ever anticipating the public mood, always a 'laudator temporis acti', had already revived the operetta and the Viennese waltz. Messrs. Novello and Maschwitz syringed a similar perfume all over Drury Lane and His Majesty's Theatre. Perhaps the Anschluee clinched the matter.

Clothes And Colours

It was the same in other arts which Jazz had temporarily invaded. Clothes threw off their militant ugliness, their patchwork effulgence, and went romantic. 'Bitter Sweet' began its run in short skirts and semi-cloche hats, and finished it in ethereal ankle-length gowns. A year or two later, Mr. Hartnell became all the rage because, the rag-trade gossiped,

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DANCE OF THE SIREN

Kerala Kalamandalam Revives 'Mohiniattam'

By A. MADHAVAN

"MOHINIATTAM" or the dance of siren to give the true rendering in English, is a solo dance that flourished in Kerala a few generations back. For reasons unknown, it fell into disuse and disgrace and was on the verge of complete extinction when the Kerala Kalamandalam authorities took it up.

The task of reviving an art that has fallen into disuse was not an easy one. First of all it was difficult to find a suitable instructor who could undertake to coach up the pupils. After a long and careful search, an old woman was discovered, who in her youthful days was a dancer. She was appointed instructor at the Academy, but her death three years ago, again, left the Kalamandalam authorities in a fix.

Another difficulty they had to face was the dearth of students who could profitably be taught this classical dance. It is not every village girl that is fit to be an exponent of this, or, for that any other classical dance. The absence of females in Kathakali troupes made the youthful generation look upon this dance with suspicion. Thus, an uncalled for stigma arose and tended to shroud this beautiful art. During the course of its steady fall the respectability of the art itself suffered a serious setback.

Unlike Kathakali

The Kalamandalam authorities have now found another suitable teacher who is teaching the girl students at Cheruthuruthy this difficult art. Not only that, but they have successfully exploited the youthful talent in the field and persuaded deserving students to take up the study of Mohiniattam.

Unlike Kathakali, this is a solo dance performed by a woman, to the accompaniment of instruments. The dancer is attired in conventional robes. In passing, it may be mentioned that there is no scarcity of dress on the body of the dancer.

Although the revived dance is performed to the accompaniment of modern instruments, the original "Mohiniattam,"—the dance of the Siren—was performed to the accompaniment of the crude and antiquated instruments which were used in all other performances in the country.

Dance Of Expression

The dancer expresses ideas through 'Mudras' or symbols and facial expression. Gestures, though not as important or as intricate as in Kathakali, still hold an important place of honour in "the Siren's Code" and as such form a part of the study of this dance. The dance is a dance of expression. It is not footwork that matters in this dance. While Kathakali specialises in details, "Mohiniattam" specialises in the general effect produced in the onlookers. Footwork there is in this dance too, but that is used only to give expression enhanced charm.

The subject of each dance is a small love story and the audience is transported into a world of love and happiness. This beautiful feature of the dance has led to various incidents in the course of the history of this art.

One thing may definitely be said: The Mohiniattam or the Siren's dance of Kerala is a hundred per cent. classical dance with none of the frivolous characteristics of modern offshoots of the cultural heritage of India. It maintains a standard that it has been impossible for other dances to maintain. This has been possible on account of the fact that this dance was not being utilised by half-baked artistes in recent times. Now that a properly organised institution has taken up the teaching of the art, one can reasonably expect that it will take care to maintain the full grace and cultural character of the same.

Sreemathi Lakshmi, of the Kerala Kalamandalam, in the role of "The Enchantress."

A side-view of the dancer just after her arrival on the stage.

Gibbering Signs

Menace Of Too Many Scripts

By N. R. Subramanian

What is Script? Personally, to me it is a nuisance.

Scattered over the world, there is an awful medley of jumbled signs. A veritable forest of scripts rampant with quarrels and quaint variety, faces us to-day. Scripts seem to be full of life, refuse to die, and thrive well—even though (as in olden China) men give a lot of their time to learn them, to some they are a closed gate, and few have the "Open Sesame" wherewith to possess them.

But the nature of script (any amount and all variety) is the same. If the Truth be told, they are mere signs. Gibbering signs at that! For, no alphabet by itself has any meaning. Script is a machine. It represents sounds which by themselves have no meaning. Any sound can be represented by any sign. The same sound in different languages is being represented by different signs.

In fact, script is a representation of sounds by signs. A sound will lose nothing of its quality (or soundness) if it is represented by a triangle, a curve, a hexagon or even by a mere dot or circle. A shape is required, that is all. Complex or simple according to taste—but simple for utility.

MACHINE MASTERS MAN.

The fashion of the day is to have as many scripts as possible—as many meaningless signs as human ingenuity can invent. The need of the day, the faster writing in demand brought in its wake Shorthand—simple, easy characters. But the old ones were (without any purpose or much use) kept all the same. Or rather they stuck on.

In short, a mechanical contrivance, an instrument of man has mastered men. A set (or many sets) of geometrical signs to which men ostensibly and arbitrarily assigned sounds, have now taken the field, seem to breed merrily where and when they like, create quarrels between peoples, drag away children from their glorious play to tediously learn them, and in the end 'make us all look ridiculous with our hands full of scripts but millions hungering vainly for these very same scripts!'

It is high time man mastered this machine which is as useful at present as a square wheel and yet seductive enough to make intelligent men cling to them—fanatically.

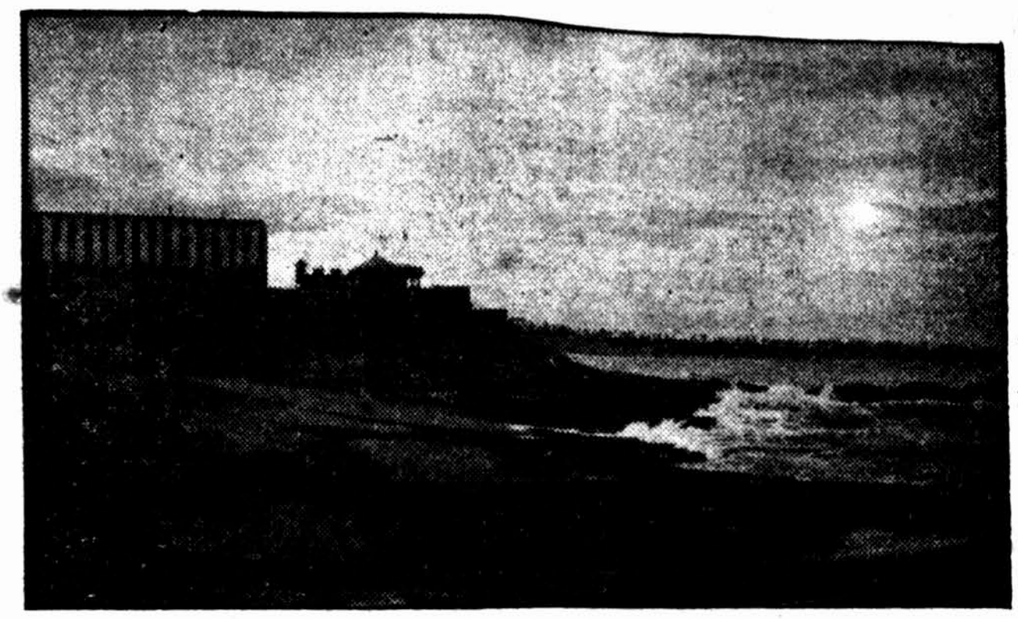
Not only has script become troublesome but also harmful.

In India, the progress of a common language rich and virile, the literacy of the masses, the advancement of the Nation, the harmonious living of two great communities are all imperilled and continuously retarded by a set of silly contraptions—meaningless signs akin to children's scrawls useless in their utility and awful in their capacity for harm.

How long should these gibbering, maniacal, meaningless, harmful, trashy signs be allowed to play ballyhoo with our country's destiny?

KANYA KUMARI

Legend Of The Virgin Goddess Of India's Land's End



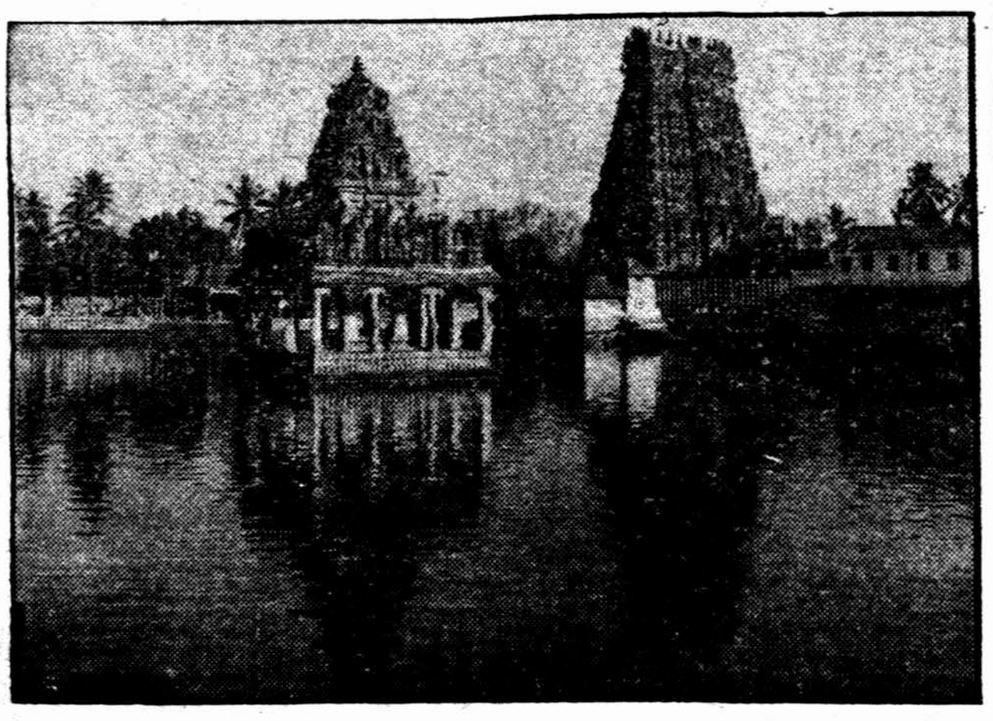
The multi-coloured stands of the sea by the temple at Cape Comorin

By P. R. Kurup, B. A. (Hons.) London. C. Ed. (Cantab) M. R. S. T. (England)

CAPE COMORIN or Kanya Kumari, the romantic and picturesque land's end of India is noted for its famous temple dedicated to Kumari, the Goddess of Virginity. Standing on a promontory where the waters of three seas meet and whirl, the Kanya Kumari temple is considered one of the most sacred in India and draws thousands of devout pilgrims every year. In fact to a Hindu his pilgrimages are not complete unless he has visited Cape Comorin and bathed in the sacred waters.

The Divine Lover

The multi-coloured sands by the sea at the Cape rich with mineral deposits have behind them the colourful and popular story of Shiva's love for Kumari. Just 8 miles to the north of Cape Camorin stands one of the biggest temples of the Lord Shiva in south India, at Suchindram, the sacred spot of Indra's redemption. The Lord of Suchindram (Shiva) having heard glowing accounts of Kumari's ravishing beauty, fell in love with her and desired to espouse her. Shiva's messengers were sent daily to influence the Goddess's attendants to suggest marriage to her and get her consent. Yet none of the Devis about Kumari dared mention it to the sacred virgin nor did they dare to displease Shiva. In their dilemma they eventully decided to send a false reply to satisfy the Lord or Destruction. Shiva was informed of Kumari's willingness to marry him and a date was fixed.



The Temple of Shiva at Suchindram, the biggest Temple of this god in South India.

Preparations For The Wedding

There was great rejoicing among the gods at Suchindram in anticipation of Shiva's marriage. Elaborate preparations were made to celebrate it. Shiva decided to take all his retinue with him and entertain them at his own expense at the bride's residence. Bags and bags of grain and other cereals were got ready for the purpose. Spices and condiments too were stored in profusion. The bridegroom's party reached Cape Comorin with their followers. Kumari was disturbed by the presence of so many gods near her abode. Shiva too was perplexed on arrival to find no preparations for the celestial nuptials at Comorin. The attendants of Goddess were stupified.

Bride Changes Her Mind!

It was then that one of the attendant Devis thought of a plan. A message was to be sent to the bridegroom's camp to the effect that the bride had changed her mind and had decided to continue a Virgin for ever!

The Wrath Of The Gods

Shiva on hearing this was enraged, but later at Parvati's intercession he cooled down and was pacified, but the Suchindram gods took the whole affair as an insult. In their rage they threw the entire contents of the bag loads of cereals and other previsions they had brought for their entertainment, on the sea shore. And it is said that the sands at the Cape mixed with these developed different hues. Tradition has it that even to this day there is very little love just between Suchindram and Cape Comorin.

"I'M THROUGH WITH SWING!"

(Continued from Page 6)

Norman has the guts to be out of date.' Pictures looked less like bad camouflage, more like the things they were supposed to represent. Primary colours and violent contrasts faded from our wallpapers, stern geometry permitted a few irrational comfortable curves in our furniture, chromium steel became positively 'demode' in our snack-bar 'decors.' (It was needed for armaments anyway.) Flowered print frocks were no longer shamefully feminine. The reasonably high waist, even the bosom, crept back. Period interior decoration returned to vogue and to 'Vogue'; a breeze of Rex Whistler-Gladys Calthrop luxury scattered the wandering tribes of surrealism. The sudden escapist popularity of the Russian Ballet was not without its influence on a general desire for colour, luxury, romance.

Let us not positively identify latterday cubism and surrealism as Jazz Art. That were over-bold. Let us merely observe that Jazz, like the 'such very triangular thighs' of portraiture mocked by A. P. Herbert, reached its limits at about the same time, and for the same reasons. For what had happened? Both Jazz and painting had become too clever by half. In the healthy, primitive days of the 1920's, Jazz was made spontaneously by men who couldn't read a note of music. They improvised, they—in dance-band jargon—'busked' and 'gut-bucketed.' They gathered round the microphone and had a 'jam session.' They 'got sent,' they 'went to town.' Their work was full of hackneyed 'Dixieland breaks' and 'corny licks,' but it was consistent, genuine stuff.

Then clever musicians came along and orchestrated. The zenith was reached by Duke Ellington, who crystallised Jazz as Modern American Folk-Music, and produced a band of extreme technical accomplishment. His compositions were elegant, ingenious, sincere, tasteful. He made Jazz respectable, for very soon Constant Lambert was praising his work in "Music Ho"! The Duke came to London. Serious clarinettists visited the Palladium to marvel at the wizardry of Barney Bigard; all the bands in London stole the Duke's ideas, especially his rubber-cup mutes; a young jazz-intellectual named Spike Hughes claimed that not Sir Thomas Beecham himself could show so splendidly-drilled a brass section as Ellington's.

But soon the Ministry of Labour cracked down mercilessly on 'foreign variety acts', and no more American bands came to Britain for a long time. Ever after, British Jazz waned for lack of a good model. Because, you see, Jazz music was never really British. As in Jazz art and Jazz interior decoration, Britain could only feebly imitate the foreign model. Jazz music was an expression of American vitality. Search all United States, and you would never find anything like that amusing phenomenon, the British Dance Musician, whose type was a little solemn, stocky man who could 'read his dots' with cast-iron accuracy and no feeling. His domain was the big palais-de-danse with the monotonous routine of quick-step, slow fox, slow waltz and Paul Jones. How unlike his American brother who, rhapsodising passionately on a given chord-basis, was many times better for having left his music in the subway!

Silver Age

True, we in Britain had Spike Hughes and Reginald Foresythe; but Foresythe was a little precious and over-intellectual (screwy', 'highbrow,' the swing-boys criticised uneasily)—he would keep writing scholarly opuses with abstruse satirical titles such as "Serenade for a Wealthy Widow." As for Hughes, he produced a few charming fragments—'ersatz' Ellington plus cadences of Irish folk-song—and suddenly indicated his satiety with the whole racket by joining the "Daily Herald" as a gossip-writer. Meanwhile came the tragic news that Ellington had 'gone commercial.' He was —dash it all!—making straight melody records with vocal refrains! He'd been bought out by Hollywood! It was plain, horribly plain, that the Golden Age of Jazz was at an end.

The Silver Age of Jazz followed. Jazz was now baroque, epigrammatic, derivative, insincere. It lost its authentic negroid flavour, it borrowed promiscuously from Jewish folk-song, Cuban dance, Tzigany fiddle. Instrumental virtuosity became ever greater as material grew thinner. A clarinettist of extreme brilliance called Benny Goodman now came to the fore: it was said that he broadcast classics and swing in careless alternation. A highbrow dilettante, some thought. With him was a pianist of equal dexterity, Theodore Wilson, who was reputed to be, in private life, a notable exponent of Bach fugues. It only needed Alec Templeton to com-

(Continued On Page 19)

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

FILM STORIES AND HOW TO WRITE THEM

Useful Guide For Would-Be Scenarists

HOW TO WRITE FILM STORIES. By Afzal Mirza Chaghtai, Chaman Manzil, Bangash Bridge, Delhi. Price.....

Frankly, I started reading this book with a prejudice against it. Film-story writing is too complex a process and depends too much on the individual's cinematic sense and natural flare for this kind of work to be learnt from books. Moreover, gifted writers have proved that they can turn out brilliant scenarios without following the rules set down in manuals and handbooks.

But it must be conceded that for a beginner—and in India the vast majority even of professional scenarists are little better than beginners—it is both advisable and necessary to study and follow the elementary rules of plot construction and continuity and climax. To be able to do away with plot is possible only in the case of exceptional writers who have first mastered the fundamentals of plot. And only those scenarists can afford to disregard the laws of scenario-writing who have thoroughly assimilated and understood them

Mr. Chaghtai, it appears, is not a professional scenarist himself, nor to my knowledge he has himself written any film stories. But, presumably, he has made a serious study of all the available foreign literature on this subject and also he has himself analysed and studied the films that he has seen. Thus he has been able to give in this book, concisely and in a readable manner, all the fundamental rules of effective film-writing. Different chapters deal with such subjects as Cinematic Sense, Dramatic Climax, Movement, Characterization, Comedy, Tempo, Treatment, Dialogue and Sound. For a beginner with ambitions to become a good film story writer this book will serve as an invaluable guide. What our Indian cinema needs most today are good stories. But, unfortunately, their supply is very limited. One of the reasons is that our talented literary writers have not yet taken the trouble to adapt themselves to the needs and requirements of the cinema. This book will help them to gain the sound understanding of the film medium and, while no book can by itself turn one into a competent film story writer, at least the present volume will make their path smoother and remove many of the difficulties which usually face those who want to take up this line.

While congratulating Mr. Chaghtai on this book I wish he had throughout given examples from popular foreign and Indian films to illustrate the various rules that he has enumerated. Then it would have been easier for a beginner to grasp the practical significance of his remarks. I hope Mr. Chaghtai will keep this in mind if and when a second edition is published.

K. A. ABBAS.

Matriculation Geometry

Mr. F. Mathias, Mathematics teacher in Antonio de Souza High School, Byculla, has illustrated over 100 Geometrical and Trigonometrical constructions in his 'Vade Macum' which will be of much use to candidates appearing for the Matriculation Examination. Mr. A. Aziz has also written a similar useful book and it is published by Lakhani Book Depot. These are priced at rupee one and annas twelve respectively.

Chaos And Dancing Star

Latest Book Of Poems Of Prof. Armando Menezes

(BY "VIATOR")

Prof. Armando Menezes (happily now professor of the English Language at the Karnatak College of Dharwar) has published his latest book* of poems bearing the rather scandalous and a little mystifying title with which the present unworthy reviewer prefers to cover up his inventive bankruptcy by 'lifting' for his own: and this beautiful publication that is, in every sense, must bring a shock of pleasure to all admirers, and lovers of good writing (not excluding the vast army of the professors and friends and pupils as well as those suffering from chronic poetic dyspepsia as a result of having been unprovokedly inflicted with trashy versification practically throughout their miserable existence).

Menezes, however, is no mystifier—as we should know from what we know of this man and his work, at once so remarkable and so unique. Without dragging in his Chancellor's Medal in Latin and his unorthodox, if brilliant, pedagogy in teaching English Literature it would be enough to refer to his magnanimity of heart blended with what Dr. Adler would classify and docket as his Lecture-room Personality.

Because, without relapsing into the behaviour pattern prescribed by the ponderous and learned gentlemen of the Bombay University, he helps you over the chaos of your understanding by juxtaposing on his first page Carlyle against Nietzsche (both of whom were incurable dyspeptics with of course contradictory clinical symptoms)—and only he could hit on such a study in contrast with his sense of the ironical and, to use the typical Nietzschean term, his all-too-humanness and work out the truth of:

> I say unto you: a man must have chaos yet within him to be able to give birth to a dancing star.

'Before the Crucible, the Mirror' he proceeds to add, at the same time hinting in his helpful prelude to this volume of poems to the role chaos plays in poetic as well as any other creation. Transvaluation of values is a necessity of scientific phenomenon and the essential process is operative in creative poetic activity as well.

But in the title as well as the manner, the content and the mood and the attitude of his poems is revealed the testament of his poetry, his deep humanity, highly-organized, his highest sensibility, his creative faculty curbed and deepened by his (so rare) classical scholarship and range of intellectual and literary culture.

In Menezes' poetry is combined that exquisite poise that he must undoubtedly have achieved through his contact with classic poetry and thought, combined with the dynamism of Latin poets and the cadences, the musical control, the charm, the exquisite quality and gracefulness of generations of singers which cannot fail to exert the discipline that we find in his mastery of emotion—or, certainly, its articulation in the poetic form.

If one may venture to suggest, one could discern the tendency in his earlier poems of a leaning towards a formal mysticism as distinct from the mysticism that is bound up with the essential process of poetic thought and expression. He has had undoubtedly and expresses freely the unmistakable gift of exuberance and wealth of imagery that are in his blood: it is perhaps some process of atavism, as he himself would love to say, burning in his creative crucible and the scale he ascends with such ease, the taste exercised with such scrupulousness and fastidiousness, combined with a technical mastery, present an aspect that at once gives to his poetry the strength and beauty it possesses in such a remarkable and rare degree.

CHORDS

In his 'Instead of a Dedication' he asks:

> What were my words to praise
> One in whom each
> Gesture, each pause, each gaze
> Defies the reach
> Of poetic speech;
>
> Whose quintessential part
> Is to be heard
> As music in the heart
> Yet unoccurred
> Of a lone word.

and epitomizes the deep but inexpressible emotion of child-love.

'The Mirror' next reflects a sensibility so moving with its touch of tragedy and frustration such as have been expressed in the "apologia":

> .....Let your grace
> Avoid his eyes:
> Unruffled in his shining face
> There is no sigh!

The image of the lotus spirit trembles on the fringe of metaphysical thought:

> My spirit like a lonely star,
> Feels all the world companion.
> .....
> And then my soul is born again
> And every moment is unfurled,
> Out of some silent joy-and-pain,
> The myriad lotus of the world.

While unmistakable humanism and discernment are expressed in:

> The glory of rainfall
> The dust should wed.
> That a few have all
> Men's bread.

This is a strange depiction of 'Tree-Lore' indeed:

> Stand proud like a tree
> .....
> Where it has grown
> There it remains
> Fronting alone
> The suns and rains

The same symbolic 'motif' recurs with however a variation in reflective mood in the palm 'piercing with tall and tapering stem'.

> The Here and the Hereafter

with the ecstatic lyrical turn:

> Turning my leafy diadem
> To airy laughter

and

> And then you came and built your nest
> Amid my crown of green
> Alas, no more for me the rest
> That once had been!

The wistful inquiry:—

> Will no love illumine our lives
> And no laughter?
> .....
> But all vision be fulfilled
> And all hunger?

Here's the '21st of February' when:

> The tall and solitary palm
> Is happy on the builded nest.

THE RECURRENT

The 'Broken Melody' faintly suggests Lorca, Spanish poet martyred by the recent Franquist Rebellion to the horror and grief of all lovers of poetry and opens up with the Poet's question:

> When love is turned to lust
> And dreaming to desire,
> The star is changed to dust,
> Unjewelled of its fire.

The anguish of this insistence:

> When love is turned to lips
> And loveliness to pain,
> The sun endures eclipse,
> The heavens suffer stain.....

is matched to its lyricism and sensibility of idealism.

AND PASSION

With 'Betrayal':—

> Within our hearts the unconsuming fire
> Consumes itself to ashes and to dust

while in 'Parenthood'

> Our love is barren, sweet!
> No pattering faltering feet
> Are heard
> On its unlittered floor;
> No more
> The adventure of a word.

In 'Expectancy' in woman's 'ocean eyes' lonely universes swim

> Like a drowning man who tries
> Hopelessly to reach the brim

but

> When the ineffable splendour
> .....
> Softened to a fire more tender,
> Shall be smiling on a child?

*'Chaos And Dancing Star' by Armando Menezes, Karnatak College, Dharwar, (price not stated).

HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK

"HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK"—1941, by S. C. Sarkar, published by M. C. Sarkar & Sons, Calcutta. Price Rs. 1|8.

The 1941 edition of this useful reference book has been issued with several additions in a revised and amplified form. All matter contained in this book has been classified under proper heads, thus increasing the utility of the publication. New chapters added to the book will, no doubt, prove of great interest to publicists and politicians particularly. On the whole, the book provides very useful information and deserves to be on the reference shelf of every library. It is very moderately priced.

Oxford Pamphlets In Marathi

"Hitlerchen Atmacharitra" (Marathi) Published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay, price As 3/-.

This is a Marathi translation of Mr. R. C. K. Ensor's original book in the Oxford Pamphlets on World Affairs series containing a broad outline of Herr Hitler's self-disclosures contained in Mein Kamf issued for the benefit of the Marathi reading public.

"Hindustan" (Marathi) Published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay. Price As. 3.

This is a Marathi rendering of Mr. L. F. Rushbrook Williams' original book in the Oxford Pamphlets World Affairs series containing briefly the questions discussed by Mr. Rushbrook Williams concerning India in his book.

"TEJ" AFSANA NUMBER

The "Tej" weekly has just issued a special number. Almost all the stories, poems and dramas contained therein are of a standard which is in keeping with the reputation of the paper. The collection of interesting material in such abundance in one volume provides an excellent entertainment. A greater part of the paper is devoted to 'afsanas' (Short Story). The reader will find a great variety in these stories, both of subject-matter and technical approach.

S. H.

OUR SHORT STORY

By A. V. RAO

Angel Into Vixen

Maula shivered in the tonga and drew his blanket closer. It was about nine on a cold December night and pretty late for the time of the year. Things were getting worse, he mused. Life was hard. As he grew older he got fewer fares and had less to give to Amina. Ten annas for the whole day—that meant two annas left after paying the owner of the tonga and getting fodder for Moti. Well, it was better to sell 'bidis' and 'pan' in the streets.

"Hey! What's the matter with you? Are you sleeping?" A gruff voice roused him from his reverie and he turned to face a young man trying to shake him up. A handsome woman stood beside him.

"Excuse me, Saheb..... I was dozing...Where can I take you, Huzoor?"

"The Regal...Butlerganj... and double-quick."

"Yes, Garibparwar".

Maula gave Moti a smart rap on the back and off flew the tonga. It was a good two miles to the cinema and pleasant thoughts came to Maula... of hot 'kabobs' and 'raita'..... of Amina lighting the hookah, and of himself giving her proudly the eight-anna bit he would get in ten minutes' time.

A delicate perfume tickled his nose. He turned his face aside for a second, and in the glare of the street-lamp, he saw a fair, oval face with shining eyes. Ah, he thought to himself.... Beauty, love, happiness...and youth above all!...He stole a second glance at the fair one!...Yes, she had kind eyes...

The tonga slowed down, took a sharp turn into Butlerganj and rattled away for a furlong. Then Maula stopped it with a jerk. The woman got down first, opened her purse, and carefully picking out the coins, gave five annas to the outraged Maula.

"But Begum Saheba...Five annas!", he protested. "I have never taken less than eight for a trip like this.....Have some feeling for an old man.....No? Give me a Baksheesh in the name of Allah. It is a cold night.....")

The young man put his hand in his pocket, but the fair one checked his generous impulse. "Stop! Are you a fool? Why, I have come here so often for less! Here, get away... you won't get any more."

Maula turned his tonga round and muttering curses on his fare, slowly drove home. "Ah! She is a vixen", he thought to himself, "with all her golden sari and shinning eyes. A heartless wo woman, I am sure.....She has no children, I am sure..."

"Yes, Maula," he continued, "You are a fool, and an old fool to boot. To let a pretty face deceive you...to think she was kind and generous! Ha! Ha!" he laughed at himself. "Well, old man, it is not the first time you have been a fool."

His thoughts turned to Amina. She was wrinkled and feeble now—with a tongue sharp as ever—but once she had been pretty. Not so dazzling as the heartless one who had been his fare just a few moments ago. No, but a kindlier soul, Yes, you can never trust looks. Damn these creatures of to-day. They are all hard and stingy. Why, only ten years ago, you just flicked the seat with a "Jhadan", made a deep salaam, and said, "Huzur" and "Garib-Parwar"—Why, you got a royal tip. Times have changed indeed, but Allah be thanked, he could still eke out a living.

Maula drove home grumbling and muttering one moment and sighing and dreaming the next till he entered Kabuli Lane—where he and other tongawallahs lived in small one-room shacks. The familiar smell of horse-dung and fodder greated his nose, and the hazy smoke of wood-fire smarted his eyes. A row of stalls for horses and tongas faced the shacks, and in one of them Maula parked his tonga, disengaged the horse, and gave it the feed it had well earned. He then went to his shack, where Amina waited with a sullen face—to greet him with the rebuke that was his lot, whenever he came later than usual, without a joke or smile on his lips. She guessed it had been a rather bad day, but though she hated it, she could not help pouring scorn on Maula.

"So there you are—with empty hands as usual, and here I have the bania dunning me morning and evening—Sajjad without a shirt on his back, and wanting money for his books—Oh, what are we coming to! You had better stop his school, or we shall starve...You are no good now. you can't wheedle money from folks nor can you be firm and kick a row...Well, how much is it? six annas for the whole day! Allah! What has the world come to! God knows when we shall sit down to a good meal! And "Id" is only ten days off! Oh! What shall I do?"

"Come, come! Stop that tattle", rejoined Maula. "Trust in luck, woman! I am old, am I? What did Yakub next door get the other day?—there is a sprightly young man for you—Five annas, I tell you. . . Five annas. . . He told me so himself."

"All right, sit down and eat your food. It's gone cold, but I couldn't keep the fire going."

Maula sat down to his simple "kabab" and dry 'roti', munching away till he was full and his teeth ached. Ach! Yes! He was getting old and feeble. . . . His roving mind went back to the woman he had driven to the cinema an hour back. With the 'pan' and the hookah he became a little more cheerful and Amina sat down to hear him prattle, for Maula dearly loved a chat, though she yawned and felt sleepy.

"Amina, I saw a miracle of beauty to-day. . . she was in my tonga just an hour ago. . . . What dark hair and shining eyes! . . . What a ravishing face, my dear . . . . like a 'peri' from paradise. God bless her; but she was a vixen. . . Why, she gave me just five annas for driving her all the way from Nayagaon to Butlerganj!. . . two miles and more. I picked her up at the Laldarwaza corner. . . There was a young man with her—squint eye, red fez and four rings on his hand . . all silver and stone. He was kinder, wanted to give me a baksheesh, but she stopped him! Think of that! What a woman! Exquisite like a rose, but hard as diamond. Curse these girls of to-day! They have no pity for us, we are all old and worn-out hacks. . . ."

"Maula Buksh, you are a foolish old man, even though you are my own husband. Talking of a pretty face and shining eyes at your age! Why, anyone would have told you her sort are no good!"

"Her sort! What do you know about her? If you had seen her, you would have called her a 'peri', an angel."

"Maula, I have seen her and I know her. Why, she is my own—my own sister's daughter. She lives near the Laldarwaza, doesn't she? She is fair, lean and oval-faced? And there was a squint-eyed fellow with her? He has been with her these four months. I saw her with him some weeks ago! Who knows, next year it will be someone else."

Maula was stunned. "Your—Your sister's daughter—," he blurted out, "Why, you never said there was one—Why didn't you ever tell me?"

Amina did not answer for a minute or two. Then she spat out the 'pan' she was chewing, and said in a low voice:

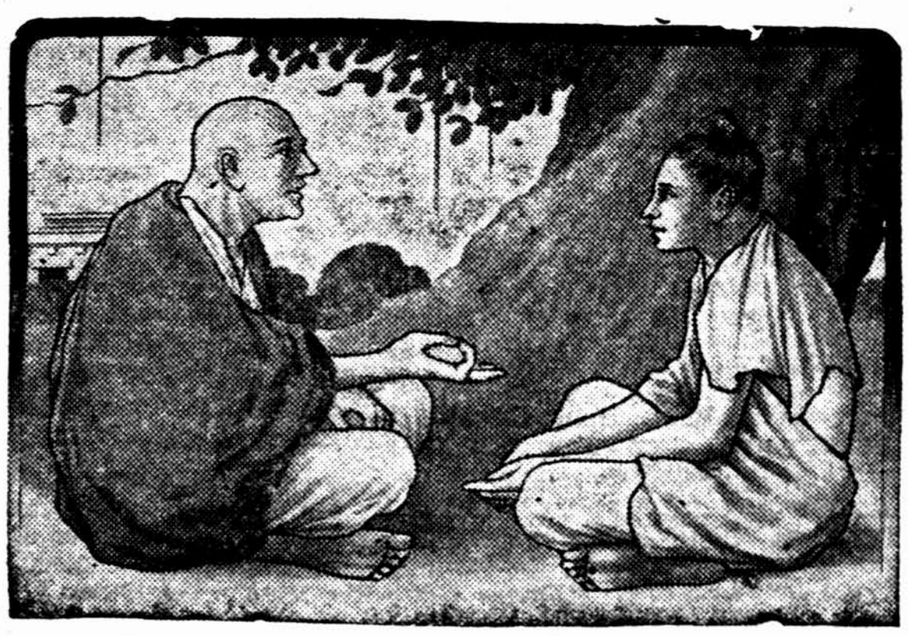
"Maula! It's an old old story. . . It happened long ago, some years before you took me for your second wife, and that you know was eight years ago. And I didn't tell you a word all this time! Why should you hear of the shame of my family?

My father sold peanuts on the streets and earned a precarious living. Rashida, my elder sister, was a very pretty child. Petted by the women in the Nawab's kothi, which was not far away from our house, she came to love sweets and fine things even before she was five years old. When she saw that each time she wished to buy sweets, she had to have money, she begged for pice from father. . . . Soon she began to love money for its own sake, and hoarded these pice, not caring for the sweets. As she grew older, this love of money became a vice with her. . . .

At sixteen, she was married by father to Karim, a young tailor near our house. She hated her husband because he was poor, and soon she fell into the clutches of an old crone who seduced her with stories of rich young men, and presents and jewels, if only she left her husband and came to stay with her. Rashida left Karim within a year of her marriage and joined the old crone. But, she was far too shrewd to let her keep all the ill-gotten gains and to depend on her mercy. She kept a watchful eye, and soon booked a taluqdar who fell madly in love with her. She got a fine suite of rooms, and clothes, jewels and cash in plenty. In five years, she had saved a few thousands. Meanwhile, a girl was born—Zohra, whom you saw to-night. By now, Rashida had begun to care for money like a miser. She saved every pice and anna, and being a careful woman, trusting none, she put all her money in a bank. But she was too greedy, and wanting a high rate of interest for her money, trusted the wrong bank. When Zohra was about fifteen, the bank crashed, and Rashida was left almost a pauper except for her jewels.

Hard times faced her, but worse was to come to Zohra, who had

(Continued On Page 39)



OVER THOUSAND YEARS AGO

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A WEEK OF WAR

By N. G. JOG

The Balkan Front

FEBRUARY, 21.

During the last week there has been a non-aggression pact in the Balkans and a peace offer in the Far East. If the former was designed to prevent hostilities from spreading to the South-East of Europe, the latter purports to be intended for pacification all the world over.

Japan's volunteering to act as a mediator between the European belligerents is like the Devil quoting scriptures. This olive branch, coming so quickly after the blood and iron thunders of the previous week, has created something of an anti-climax. The world was prepared for the latter but this sudden bland assumption of the pious peace-maker's role has come as a breath-taking stunt.

It is futile to try to analyse the motive springs of the diplomatic somersaults of Tokyo. For many months now the war-mongers and politicians of Japan have been vieing with each other in their feats of sleight-of-hand. They have produced a number of rabbits from their hats, sent up countless "ballons d'essai", and generally and systematically tried to make the present international confusion worse confounded. Is this all deliberately intended as a war of nerves? Or are the honourable Japanese statesmen just trying to soothe their own nerves, which have been so badly frayed over the Chinese incident?

Kite Comes Down

The peace offer was no indiscretion of a subordinate in the Foreign Office as was thought earlier. Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, himself formally communicated it to the representatives of the Powers for the latter's official consideraion. The question naturally arises: What "locus standi" has Japan for playing such a role? If morally it was Japan who opened the era of aggression by her rape of Machuria a decade ago, diplomatically she is committed to the Axis by the Tripartite Pact. Only a few days ago she broadcast her determination to stage her own blitzkrieg in the Pacific to synchronise with the Nazi spring offensive in Europe

No. Japan is not a benevolent neutral. She is all but a belligerent "vis-a-vis" Britain. Was then the peace kite flown with the tacit connivance, if not by the active instigation, of Germany and Italy? This is an interesting speculation, though no light is likely to be shed over it for the present owing to the fact that the kite has come down as abruptly as it went up. Though Britain's official reply will take some time to be delivered, the unofficial reaction has been sharp and decisive. London commentators had in reply only to point to the passage in Mr. Churchill's speech where he categorically declared that Britain will not entertain peace proposals until complete victory has been achieved.

This is obvious enough. But the reactions of Berlin and Rome are worth noting. While the former contented itself with professing to be incredulous about the Japanese mediation offer, the latter pronounced itself to be firmly pledged to continue the war until final victory! Which just shows how eloquent a fellow the Duce is.

Propaganda Weapon

This repudiation by all the belligerents has nipped the peace plan in the bud. It has, however, served its purpose by giving a pseudo-moral satisfaction to Nippon. Now it can proceed with an easier conscience to its war preparations. In other words, the peace stunt was a propaganda weapon in the hands of the Japanese Government. Does not Hitler, too, protest on every occasion his most peaceful intentions? The civilised wolf must always convince himself, if not the world, that it was the lamb who was about to pounce upon him and that he had to act in sheer self-defence.

It is necessary to stress this aspect of the problem here. Those who consider that Japan is about to beat a precipitate retreat under the cover of the olive branch are surely deceiving themselves. Britain's resolute preparations in the Malay Peninsula and the outspoken pronouncements of the United States must not have failed to impress Japan but they will hardly deter her. As I observed last week, she is deeply committed to her policy of aggression to withdraw at the present stage. She is riding the tiger and cannot dismount—lest the tiger devour herself!

It is characteristic of Japanese diplomacy that even while Mr. Matsuoka was posing himself as an emissary of world peace, huge contingents of Japanese troops were speeding on their way to Hainan, which is being prepared as the chief base for the offensive in the South. Japanese destroyers are also on a "courtesy visit" to Thailand, while the Japanese Air Force has already established its forward base in Indo-China.

Stalin's Role

All this provides a truer index of Japanese intentions than the peace mission. She is also furiously wooing the Soviet and the indications are that the Soviet is not as undisposed to enter into at least a trade pact with Japan as she was some months ago. The incidents connected with the Chinese Fourth Route (Communist) Army are said to have riled Russia considerably and just by way of giving a mild snub to Martial Chiang Kai-Shek, Stalin may pull off some sort of deal with Tokyo—taking good care, of course, to barter more satisfaction than substance.

I may repeat that a war in the Far East will in that case, be a distinct and imminent possibility. The Washington forecast that Japan will make some decisive move within a month is thus not too fanciful. Fortunately, the United States, which is always very sensitive about developments in the Far East, has already adopted a firm attitude to meet the Japanese menace. She is intimately co-operating with Britain and the Dutch East Indies for the maintenance of the "status quo" in the Pacific, and the news that large numbers of American planes as well as pilots are being rushed to Singapore and Batavia will surely not be lost upon Nippon. If the democracies are able to assemble an overwhelming force in the Far East, the realistic rulers of Japan may yet decide to call it a day.

Benevolent Neutrality

There are grounds to believe that Russia is playing the part of the Nigger in the woodpile in the Balkans also. Though by all the canons of diplomacy, and even out of regard for her own strategic safety, she ought to have protested long ago against the German occupation of Rumania and the penetration of the other Balkan nations, she seems to have decided merely to mark time and to watch the developments.

It is inconceivable that the Nazis would undertake any decisive move in the South or in the East before previously assuring themselves about the reactions of Russia. And the inference thus becomes unavoidable that even if there is no secret understanding between Berlin and Moscow (as there was over Poland) over any future spoils, the former has at least assured itself about the benevolent neutrality of the latter.

And just when one arrives at such a conclusion, come the blessings of Stalin to the Turco-Bulgarian Pact of Non-Aggression. That Pact, while unexceptional in its content, has unfortunately created a good deal of mystification and even misgiving by the circumstances of its birth. Those reactions were very natural in view of the fact that one of the signatories of the Pact is to-day in the grip of the Nazis. The first comments in America went to the length of calling the Pact a triumph of Nazi diplomacy. And that the Soviet should support such a pact created more suspicion about the Pact as well as about the Soviet.

Sensational Story

The vital interest of Russia in the Balkans and the Black Sea is self-evident. It was thus naturally believed that the Soviet would take the initiative in forging a Balkan Pact and guaranteeing its integrity and "status quo". When month after month passed away and the shadows of the Swastika began to lengthen over the south-east of Europe without Stalin even lifting his little finger to warn the Nazis, the suspicion about Soviet policy became more deep-rooted.

A few days before the Turco—Bulgarian Pact was signed, a story was going the rounds that the Soviet had itself proposed a non-aggression pact to Bulgaria about three months ago and that the latter refused to consider it owing to Britain's advice. While M. Soboleft may have made some vague suggestions to Sofia when he was there during the last week of November, British circles flatly deny that they were consulted by King Boris' Government. Either the Soviet suggestions must not have been specific enough or the Bulgarian ministers may have hesitated to commit themselves due to the fear of offending Hitler.

Optimistic View

This episode is not of great importance in itself but it indicates that the Anglo-Soviet relations are not yet as smooth as they ought to have been after Sir Stafford Cripps' prolonged stay in Moscow. Mr. Butler gave very brusque replies to the questions tabled in the House of Commons regarding the progress of Anglo-Soviet talks. All this has its natural reactions upon the developments in the Balkans.

To revert to the Turco-Bulgarian Pact, the latest views are far more optimistic about its implications than the earlier ones. The Turkish press, particularly, is vigorously defending it and categorically repudiating the suggestion that it any way means surrender to the Nazis. One journal declares that the Anglo-Turkish Alliance is Turkey's "national and permanent policy." More far-reaching than this is the opinion expressed by a leading member of the Chamber of Deputies that "Bulgaria is not only pledged by the Ankara Pact to Turkey, but also to Greece, and if the engagement is not respected, Turkey resumes freedom of action."

All this is very interesting but more so is the fact that we have been so far denied the comments of the German and Italian press. This silence indirectly indicates that if the Nazis are not particularly upset by the pact, neither are they very enthusiastic about it. Otherwise the regimented press of those two countries would have lost no opportunity of lauding it to the skies.

Ready For Worst

Be that as it may, let us visualise the worst situation that can arise is, Bulgaria allows free passage to Nazi troops and Turkey does nothing about it. The Nazis will swoop upon Greece—and they can do so through Yugoslavia as well. That contingency has been expected from the very day Italy attacked Greece and it will not now come as a bolt from the blue either to Greece or to Britain.

Not only that but Britain is now far better prepared to go to the assistance of Greece, thanks to the gain of strategic bases in the Eastern Mediterranean and to the smashing of Graziani's forces in Lybia. A major part of the victorious army of the Nile can now be spared for duty elsewhere. Britain can thus not merely help Greece to defend itself but can even take the decisive fight in its own hands.

In other words, Britain is today in the strategic as well as material position of being able to open a second front in the Balkans. No official reasons for the sudden visit of Mr. Eden to the Middle East have been vouchsafed at the time of writing. But I believe that the visit will have a decisive bearing upon future developments. The last visit of Mr. Eden was immediately followed by the brilliant offensive in the Western Desert. Will the present one have similar results? Will the Balkan front prove as decisive as the Lybian?

JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Mr. Katsuo Okazaki, the new Japanese Consul-General, is on a visit to Delhi and has paid formal calls to the Secretary of the External Affairs Department and Mr. N. R. Pillai, Additional Secretary of the Commerce Department.

He told the "United Press" that there was no early prospect of the resumption of Indo-Japanese trade talks.

The Consul-General leaves for Agra to-morrow and then for a tour in South India.—United Press.

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Subhas-Gandhi Correspondence

BOSE'S UNCONDITIONAL CO-OPERATION OFFERED

But Mahatma Says There Are Vital And Fundamental Differences

CALCUTTA, February 22.

The offer of his services by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose entirely at the disposal of Mahatma Gandhi in connection with the Satyagraha movement, and its rejection by the latter on grounds of "vital and fundamental differences", constitute the main points of the correspondence that had passed between the two leaders before Mr. Bose's sudden disappearance from his home last month.

Correspondence Released

The entire correspondence, which has now been released to the press by Mr. Mukundalal Sarkar, Acting General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc, with Mahatma Gandhi's permission, consists of four letters, two from each side.

BOSE'S MESSAGE TO MAHATMA

Writing to Mahatma Gandhi from Calcutta on December 23rd last, Mr. Bose said:

"When Mahadevbhai saw me in the Presidency Jail, I took the opportunity of conveying a message to you. I requested him to tell you that if you launched a movement, then our services would be entirely at your disposal for what they were worth. I also wanted him to request you to take the initiative in settling the dispute in Bengal, so that the province could throw its whole weight into the movement. Since you have been appointed Dictator, you could easily take up this matter on behalf of the Congress. So I thought.

OFFER OF CO-OPERATION.

At the time, my fond expectation was that you would launch a mass movement, as you had done in 1921, 1930 and 1932, though Mahadevbhai told me that you had been thinking of individual civil disobedience. To day it is clear that the movement launched by you is not on the issue of our national demand for Independence. Nor is this movement a mass struggle. If the Government were to permit anti-war speeches, it appears to me that the movement would come to an end. Nevertheless, we would like to co-operate with such a movement, despite its restricted scope and form, so far as it lies in our power, consistently with our political stand. We would like to know if you would accept our co-operation for what it is worth—and, if so, what you would like us to do in pursuance of this offer of co-operation. This proffered co-operation is unconditional in the sense that whatever grievances we may have against the Congress High Command will not stand in our way. If and when the High Command deal with us unfairly and unjustly, we shall have to react accordingly. We may have to fight the arbitrary and high-handed action of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad at the present time But this can never blind us to the larger issues before the country and there you can have our fullest co-operation, consistently with our political stand I beg you to accepit our offer of co-operation

BENGAL QUESTION.

Regarding the Bengal situation I had told Mahadevbhai that if you desired unity, you could have it for the mere asking and all that was necessary was a talk between you and my brother Sarat Babu. Since then the situation has deteriorated. You have

(Continued On Page 27)

London Wakes Up

Colonial Office Adviser To Investigate Ceylon Labour Problems

SEQUEL TO FAILURE OF DELHI TALKS

COLOMBO, Feb. 22.

The problem of Indian immigrant labour in Ceylon will be investigated by Major Granville St. John Orde Browne, Labour Adviser to the Colonial Office who will shortly arrive in Ceylon for a six weeks' stay, understands the "Daily News".

The paper adds, it is learned, that a new investigation of the problem has become necessary in the opinion of the Colonial Office in view of the breakdown of the Indo-Ceylon exploratory talks.—A. P.

Malta, "Dangerous To Shipping"

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Malta is the hub of the Central Mediterranean area described as dangerous to shipping in to-day's Admiralty Communique. Mines enclosing the waters now perilous to shipping extend south from the heel of Italy to the point of Cyrenaica and then eastwards to French territorial waters off the Tunisian coast. North-western points in the "danger square" include the Sicilian channel and the Bonifacio straits, west of Sardinia.—Reuter.

Economy In German Public Expenditure

BERLIN, Feb. 22.

Great economy in non-military public expenditure must be exercised in Germany this year, according to the official German News Agency. Increased expenditure was allowed in the 1940 budget and permission for new outlays under this year's budget will only be authorised if the Finance Minister is satisfied that such are essential for urgent defence requirements or necessary as a result of the incorporation of new territory into the Reich since Mach 13, 1938. Such grants must also be approved by the commissioner of the 4 year plan and by the German High Command.—Reuter.

IN AFRICA:

Port Of Jumbo Falls

S. African Troops Successfully Cross Juba River

Intense Operations Continue In Italian Somaliland And Abyssinia

NAIROBI. Feb. 22.

The port of Jumbo at the mouth of the Juba river in Italian Somaliland has fallen to South African troops. An official communique announcing this says that a considerable quantity of guns and materials were captured. A brigade staff and one colonel, together with a number of European and Native prisoners were also captured

RIVER JUBA CROSSED.

Cair—A British G.H.Q Communique says that energetic reconnaissance enabled successful crossing of the River Juba, with transport by South African troops. resulting in the fall of Jumbo, a position of considerable importance to the enemy. As a result of the Mega operation in the south on February 19, six guns and 496 prisoners were captured

600 PRISONERS TAKEN.

Operations east of the Juba river are also progressing satisfactorily.

With the capitulation of the Italian garrison at Mega on February 18th, South African troops captured over 600 prisoners, mostly Europeans, together with some guns and many machine guns.

Regarding Libya, the communique says that there is nothing important to report.

INTENSIVE OPERATIONS

Nairobi—The intensive operations of the South African air force in Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia continue unabated, states an official communique today (Saturday). Italian troops concentrations along the east bank of the Juba River were heavily attacked from the air. Italian troops in two lorries near Bulo Boda, North of Jumbo, indicated to the South African aircraft that they desired to surrender.

London—An Italian High Command Communique to-day (Saturday) states that enemy pressure continues on the lower Juba River area in Italian Somaliland.

HEAVY BATTERING.

From Reuter's Special Correspondent with East African forces: South African, East African and West African troops are now battering the Italians' strongest natural defensive barrier in Italian Somaliland—the line of the Juba River. If this line is forced the enemy will be in desperate straits, as he will not have another line to fall back upon except Mogadishu, the capital of the Colony, and will be compelled to surrender or retreat nearly 200 miles across the country where water is scarce.

South African troops crossed the river on Thursday, a couple of miles South of the Equator, Established a bridgehead and flung back an Italian counter-attack with severe losses by an enfilading fire from South African armoured cars. Further along the north-west coast the troops also crossed the river and established a bridgehead from which an important and strongly held Italian post is threatened.

DESERTERS PLIGHT.

The west bank of the river is already cleaned up except for small stray parties of the enemy whose defensive points are all on the east bank. Italian deserters are crossing the river in increasing numbers.

London—From Reuter's Special Correspondent with the South African forces in East Africa: "The lost battalion" of the Italian troops is now believed to be meeting with a grim end from privation and thirst in the desert. It is the 94th Battalion of Colonial infantry which had left Afmadu, 80 miles from the Kenya border, 11 days ago, the night before the British troops occupied the town. After remaining in the neighbourhood for two days in the hope that the British troops would leave the town and enable them to return for water, the battalion set out on a trek through the waterless desert to Jelib but so far have not reached their objective.

DYING OF THIRST.

A doctor with the troops has returned to Afmadu and has surrendered after treking 40 miles. Their padre has been found dying of thirst. The rest of the battalion are now believed to be dead or dying. Jumbo at the mouth of the Juba River has been engaged by the South Africans. but is not yet in their hands.

PREPARING FOR ADVANCES.

Khartoum—British activity is continuing in all areas in Eritrea and Abyssinia. The troops are strengthening the positions gained in preparation for further advances.—Reuter.

British In Jubaland After 17 Years

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Prior to the capture of Jubaland British forward troops were supplied over a distance of 600 miles of road running through bush country and desert. Now we have a sea link with Mombasa only 325 miles away.

The Somali, Arab and Indian population heard at a public gathering here an official declaration that the British Government had returned after an absence of 17 years to assume authority in Jubaland.

The brigadier who will be appointed Chief Political Officer warned them that the British will not tolerate looting. The native leaders replied that they welcomed the return of the British.—Reuter.

Free French Forces In Africa

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The Free French forces operating in Libya have captured two planes and several armoured cars in the last ten days, according to a "communique" broadcast by the Brazzaville radio.

It says that in the Kufra Oasis the Italians attempted to relieve the situation by attacks which the French repelled. The French are continuing to hold the enemy.—Reuter.

British Institute In Sofia Closed Down

SOFIA, Feb. 22.

With the consent of the British Minister, Mr. George Rendel, the British Institute in Sofia has been temporarily closed down. Three hundred pupils are affected.

LEAGUE PARTY STAGE WALK-OUT

Muslim Charge Against Railway Policy

CRY FOR JUSTICE THAT WENT UNHEARD

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

Members of the Muslim League Party withdrew from the Assembly this morning as soon as the House took up general discussion of the railway budget.

Mr. Ghulam Bhik Naireng, Deputy Leader of the Party made a statement, before he withdrew, declaring that they were doing so in order to mark their protest against the policy followed by the Government with regard to Muslim grievances about their share in the railway services.—A. P

TEXT OF STATEMENT

Following is Mr. Nairang's statement:

"The general discussion on the Railway Budget is intended to bring under review among other things the general policy adopted by the Government of India which in other words, means the Railway Member, during the past year. Whatever may have been the merits of that policy till 1936, the Muslim League Party feels that it has operated to the prejudice of the Muslim Community since the assumption of this portfolio by the present Railway Member. The grievances of Muslims have been consistently ventilated in this House in various forms and I do not think, this is the time to give an exhaustive list. Suffice it to say that whether we take into consideration the position of Muslims in the Railway Board or various State Managed Railways, we are faced with the old tale of Muslim interests being neglected and little or no effort being made to improve their position in the various Railway Services.

FUTILE HOPE

The present Railway Member was fully acquainted with the nature of these grievances in the course of discussion on the Railway Budget and cut motions last year. It is hardly necessary to point out that the object of these cut motions was to invite the attention of the Railway Member to Muslim grievances with a view to persuade him to adopt a just and fair policy towards the Muslim community not only in the matter of appointments and promotions, but in all those respects which in their entirety constitute what is known as the Railway Department's policy and general attitude. A whole year has passed by since. And it is really sad to find that we have not been able to detect any sign in the Honourable Member's policy which would send a ray of hope into our hearts.

As I have pointed out this is not the time to go into details. To illustrate my point, however, I would make a reference on behalf of my Party to just one or two important matters. The latest Administration Report on Railways reveals that out of 11 appointments made to the superior services none went to a Muslim, and in the case of the Lower Gazetted Service on State Managed Railways out of 29 posts filled during the year under review to one only was a Muslim appointed.

THAT INQUIRY

"I would also like to make a brief reference to the inquiry into Muslim grievances by an Officer appointed in October, 1939. Muslim wishes were not taken into consideration either in choosing the person who was entrusted with the inquiry or in framing the Terms of Reference. The only notice taken of our protests was the association of a Muslim Officer with this inquiry not in any responsible position, but more or less in a ministerial capacity. One knows what to expect to an enquiry conducted in these circumstances.

RAILWAY MEMBER'S MENTALITY

What, however, makes the position much worse is the speech made by the Railway Member at the Indian Railway Conference Association in October last, on an adjournment motion introduced in this House by Sir Ziauddin Ahmed in the first week of November 1940 the Honourable Railway Member of course attempted to explain away his utterance. There are a few things which are not capable of being explained or explained away. Let me quote Sir Andrew Clow's own words. Dealing with Mr. DeSouza's report he said: "I am quite clear in my mind and I feel, sure that this Conference will agree with me, that we must not allow promotions to depend on communal consideration." I would leave it to all just and impartial persons to judge whether a definite expression of opinion of this nature by the Railway Member who, in matters of this kind, constituted the Government of India will not seriously prejudice the consideration of the issue by the various railways. The Muslim community feels that great harm to its cause has already been done by this utterance.

Concluding Mr. Nairang said:

At the last Delhi session some of us told Sir Andrew Clow in a formal manner as to what the Muslim community thought of his policy. Our intention then was to send to him a detailed list of grievances. On reconsidering the point we came to the conclusion that we should not be justified in furnishing the Railway Member with such a list as it might result in action being taken against innocent persons by the Railway Administration.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROTEST.

We do not wholly base our case on instances of individual injustice to Muslims. It is the Railway Member's outlook and mentality as evidenced by his policy to which we take very strong objection. We are convinced that the members of the Muslim League Party would not be serving any useful purpose by taking part either in the general discussion or in the discussion on demands for grants. Our best endeavours to persuade the member for communications to look at things in the light of justice and reason have not only borne no fruit, but have unfortunately led him to adopt an attitude which, unless greatly altered, would do still more harm to our community. Our party has, therefore, unanimously decided that the only constitutional protest it can make is to withdraw from this House while the Railway Budget is under discussion."—A. P

(FOR ASSEMBLY INTERPELLATIONS SEE PAGE 18)

SIR ANDREW CLOW'S STATEMENT

Promotions-By-Merit Policy Pursued By Government

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

Following is the full text of Sir Andrew Clow's reference to Muslim League Walkout in the Assembly:—

"Mr. President, I am sorry that the Honourable member who opened this debate with an attack, not on the Railway Budget but on a policy which he alleged I was pursuing, has not remained in the House to hear my reply. As I had no previous notice that this considered statement was going to be made, it is not possible for me to make an equally considered statement in reply. But I trust that he and the honourable members who sit with him, when they read remarks, will appreciate that they are made with sincerity but without heat.

QUESTION OF APPOINTMENTS.

"The attack related to the question of appointments. Appointments of two types were mentioned, appointments by recruitment and appointments by promotion. In the case of first appointments, Government has laid down in a well-known resolution a considered policy designed to safeguard the interests of those communities which are not in the majority in this country. That policy is not my individual policy; it is a policy which was laid down before I became a member of the Government. But it is a policy that it has been my constant endevour to fulfil both in the letter and in the spirit. It was precisely with this object that, having heard many allegations that it was not being properly carried out by the railways, I entrusted to an experienced and impartial officer a special inquiry ino this matter. Subsequently, at the request of certain members of the Central Muslim Party, I attached a Muslim officer to assist him. I have heard nothing since to suggest that the facts elicited by Mr. De Souza are incorrect, and they appear to me to vindicate the manner in which I and my predecessors have pursued the policy laid down by Government as a whole.

Mr. M. S. Aney: May I ask if the report is available to the public?

The Hon. Sir Andrew Clow: Yes. all members had a copy of it.

Certain direct appointments were specifically mentioned this morning. A group of 11 direct appointments was mentioned. The explanation which honourable members will find in the Railway Board's report for the communal distribution of that group was not referred to. But I hope that honourable members will read it. They will find that the appointments were made on the recommendation of the Public Service Commission, and they will find the reason why in the two vacancies that were reserved, Muslims were not appointed.

I do not propose to pursue that in detail because the real issue does not lie there. It lies in respect of the second class of appointments and those are appointments by promotion. On this subject we had a vigorous debate in this House during the last Railday Budget, and it ends in a division, a division which I claim supported the policy that Government have pursued of making promotions without fear and without favour. On this point I and the honourable members of the Central Muslim Party admittedly do not see eye to eye, but the policy pursued in that respect is not my policy. It is a policy pursued in every department and by every member of Government, and it represents the policy of Government as a whole. So long as it is our principle to make promotions by merit, so long I shall regard it as my duty to see that every man serving under me—of whatever caste, creed or community—has a fair chance and an equal chance of succeeding to those posts for which he is eligible and qualified. —A. P.

CONGRESS CANDIDATE'S ARREST

Action Of U. P. Govt. On Eve Of By-Election Raised In Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

Mr. M. A. Kazmi attempted adjournment of the Assembly to discuss "the failure of Government in stopping repression and interference with the election of Congress candidates to this House caused by the arrest of Mr. Khedan Lal, a Congress candidate, in the by-election from the Benares-Gorakhpur Non-Muslim Constituency, Central Assembly, under the Defence of India Rules, which is alleged to have been made for a speech delivered by him on January 21 at a meeting convened in connection with Hindu-Muslim Unity Day."

In reply to questions by the President, the Home Member said he had no information on the subject, but the action would be under the powers of the Provincial Government concerned and was Presumably a case of prosecution for some Prejudicial Act.

Sardar Sant Singh asked whether if the action was taken in a province where the Assemblies were suspended, it would still be the responsibility of the Provincial Government.

The President remarked that the Provincial Assembly was not the tribunal for trying the cases and said that arrests such as the one mentioned in the motion were made in the ordinary course of administration and could not, therefore, form the subject of an adjournment motion in the House. The motion was, therefore, out of order—A. P.

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Not Allowed To Receive Papers Regarding National Planning Committee

(From A Correspondent)

DEHRA DUN, Feb. 20.

It is understood that certain facilities which were hitherto given to Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is a prisoner in the local jail, have been withdrawn. For instance, he was allowed to receive from the Central Office of the National Planning Committee, of which he is the President, papers relating to its work and also to interview the General Secretary of the Committee. I understand that he is not now allowed to receive these papers and permission to the General Secretary of the Committee to interview him has also been refused.

Central Mediterranean Area Mined

LONDON, Feb. 22.

A new area in the Central Mediterranean has been mined and rendered dangerous to shipping, announces an admiralty communique.—Reuter.

INDIAN TROOPS IN LONDON

Entertain Their Majesties With Tea And 'Chapaties'

LONDON, Feb. 21.

The story of the Indian contingent's life in Britain was recounted by the contingent's Commandant at an Indian House meeting.

Our highlight came when the King-Emperor and Her Majesty came to Derbyshire.

Her Majesty's chief reaction was the fact that as the men could not turn their heads their eyes went as far right and left as they could.

Their Majesties inspected the camp and His Majesty was much interested in the way we dug our tents down as we used to in Waziristan to avoid snipers' bullets. He walked about the place taking a real interest in the all arrangements shown to him, both technical and administrative.

HER MAJESTY WAS VERY INTERESTED IN THE COOK HOUSES ETCETERA. AFTER THAT THEY CAME TO OUR MESS AND HAD TEA AND CHAPATTI. THE QUEEN TOOK SOME CHAPATTIS BACK FOR THE PRINCESSES.

We were invited by His Majesty to send a party to visit his farm at Stoke Climsland and a representative party of every district in India from where the contingent was recruited went to His Majesty home farm. They had soup and cakes in the room where His Majesty had had luncheon just before the outbreak of the war and that was a thrill.

Object Of German-Inspired Rumours

LONDON, Feb. 15.

The "'Manchester Guardian's" Diplomatic Correspondent writes:

During the last few days German-inspired rumours about the attitude of Turkey to the Balkan crisis have been freely circulated. The gist of them is that Turkey will make no attempt to resist a German advance and that a complete change-over by Turkey may be expected at any moment.

These untruths of German propaganda are obviously designed to spread dismay in the remaining independent Balkan countries and to prevent any eleventh-hour attempt to form a united front against the common enemy. The Turks have shown themselves to be unimpressed by such methods. Although the reported effort by Turkey to bring about an understanding between her neighbours and herself may have but slight chance of success, it is clear from reports from Ankara that the view taken there is that such an alliance would avert the immediate danger.

It would appear that the present idea follows the lines of the old Balkan Entente, with Bulgaria substituted for Rumania. That Greece would accept this plan is a foregone conclusion, but under the present circumstances the deciding factor is represented by Bulgaria.

It is doubtful, to say the least of it, whether Bulgaria still retains sufficient liberty to allow her to make her choice. German armies are massed along the borders and many strategic points are already controlled by German "technicians" and German political activities are rife within the country. Many of Bulgaria's army officers would undoubtedly prefer to fight side by side with the Germans against the Turks rather than with the Turks against the Germans and political supporters of Germany declare that only by collaboration with Germany can Bulgaria avoid becoming a theatre of war.

It is not altogether improbable that on German advice a pro-German party has already made preliminary arrangements for setting up a Quisling Government. The efforts of those who are still endeavouring to maintain Bulgarian neutrality may be hampered by lack of certainty about the attitude of Russia.

The Soviet Government is said to have been encouraging opposition to a German advance in the Balkans and the fact that Bulgarian Communists take this line is regarded as proof of the true Russian view. But it is considered unlikely that any official support would be forthcoming from Russia; it seems that that country would condone any German move in the Balkans rather than create the slightest possibility of friction with Germany

U. S. A. To Extend Embargo Against Japan

Tokio's War Of Nerves Fails To Perturb Americans

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.

Yet another move to restrict shipments of war materials to Japan is forecast in a Washington dispatch to the "Herald Tribune" which says that President Roosevelt will shortly issue a proclamation placing a dozen more items under the licence system.

These restrictions, it is added, will also operate to some extent against Russia and will place a check on shipments of commodities now reaching Germany by way of Siberia.

Goods on the new list will include vegetable oils, shoeleather, jute, borax, shellac and glycerine.

Japan and the Far East situations have superseded the Balkan situation in headlines throughout the country, but so far opinion of both the press and the radio shows little sign of treating the Japanese threat very seriously.

It appears that it is a war of nerves. If such was the intention it has failed so far as America is concerned, since the firm handling of the situation by this country and Britain has led commentators to feel easier about the position and express the belief that Japan will back down, although it is acknowledged that developments may result in a critical situation.

A more hopeful attitude is expressed about the Balkan situation. The arrival of Mr. Eden and Sir John Dill in Cairo is interpreted as evidence of Britain's determination to take offensive military action in the Balkans

It is now generally believed that Greece will keep fighting and that British support will not be lacking.

Planes For Far East

It was revealed here to-day that among the aircraft manufactured for Britain and now being flown out as reinforcements to the British forces in the Far East are four-engined Consolidated bombers and four-engined Boeng bombers.

Each has a range of up to 6,000 miles and is designed to carry very heavy bomb loads.

It was also disclosed that during the last year 3,532 aircraft and 4,986 aero-engines of a total value of 312 million dollars were exported to the British Empire and elsewhere.

The value of these exports were distributed approximately as follows:—(in million dollars) Britain 135, Canada 34, Australia 16, South Africa 4, France 75, China 11, the Dutch East Indies 6 and Turkey 2.

Opposition To Lease And Lend Bill

Three classes of Senators denounced the Lease and Lend Bill when the debate was continued in the Senate on Friday.

Senator Burlow suggested a filibuster on the Bill. He said, "Continuing to debate the Bill until Europe settles her own war might keep us from getting into that war and keep the nation out of bankruptcy".

LEASE & LEND BILL

Passage By End Of Next Week?

WASHINGTON—Passage of the Aid to Britain Bill is expected before the end of the next week, said Senator Barkley, Democratic Leader in the Senate to-day (Saturday). He hoped that the Senate would start voting on amendments on Wednesday.

The Republican Senator Taft, who unsuccessfully sought Republican nomination for the United States Presidency at the last election opposed the Bill. proposing, instead a loan to Britain of 2,000 million dollars.

The Republican Senator, Capper, who is one of the oldest Senators, also opposed it, contending that the Bill would give President Roosevelt powers of Dictatorship.—Reuter.

Axis Pressure On Balkan States

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Vernon Bartlett writes in the "News Chronicle":

In the rather bewildering limelight of the Nazi propaganda machine the Balkan states are trying to decide what risks they will run and what sacrifices they will make once again to prove that unity makes strength.

Hitler well knows that quiet infiltration by "tourists", the extent of which is still strenuously denied by the Bulgarian Government-makes it much more difficult for Bulgaria's neighbours to decide exactly at what moment an act of hostility has been committed. There is still a tendency in at least one Balkan State to claim that the threat is not yet very acute.

The attitude of the Bulgarian peasants is believed to be one of increasing hostility to the Nazis. But the peasants are not armed. It is difficult to imagine that German instructors could have appeared at so many points in Bulgaria except with the approval of high Bulgarian officers.

Even should the very understandable hesitations of these menaced states to shout from the housetops their dislike of National Socialism fail to warn Hitler off a Balkan campaign, there is no weakening of their determination to defend themselves.

The extent of British support must naturally depend on their own policies, but there are two facts to remember.

(1) That by driving the Italians into the desert of Cyrenaica and Tripolitania General Wavell has released the greater part of his army for service elsewhere if necessary.

(2) That the British, having thus swept the enemy out of the Eastern Mediterranean, will not readily see the Balkans compelled to supply Hitler with a series of naval and air bases.

MOVES IN FAR EAST

U. S. To Send Naval Mission To Australia, Malaya And East Indies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

Simultaneous announcements that the British are flying two hundred bombers to Singapore and America is reinforcing her Pacific air fleets indicate that their policies are running on parallel lines. This is the belief held by most political circles here. It is generally held that the developments will suffice to make clear to Japan, that her warmongers should be curbed.

Some Japanese here are gloomy and deeply anxious regarding the Pacific situation.

It is reported that the State Department favours the project of sending a naval force on a goodwill visit to Australia, the Dutch East Indies and Malaya after passing the Lease and Lend Bill.

EDEN TO VISIT CYRENAICA

CAIRO, Feb. 22.

Mr. Eden conferred with General Catroux, the Free French Leader. Possibly he may visit Cyrenaica.—Reuter.

PROGRESS OF GHEE GRADING

To Be Reviewed At Delhi Conference

LONDON, (By Cable).

An informal conference of authorised packers of ghee under the "Agmark" scheme will meet in the Old Secretariat, Delhi. at 11 a.m. on February 19, 1941, to review the progress of the ghee grading scheme and discuss problems relating to its future development.

The conference will be attended by representatives of ghee packers in British India and by representatives of the several Indian States in which the work of grading ghee has been started. Invitations have also been extended to the Provincial Marketing Officers of Provinces in which ghee grading stations have been, or are proposed to be, established.

The agenda for the conference comprises a review of ghee grading; the problem of high acidity in ghee during the summer months; a proposal to have the same chemical standards for "Special" and "General" grades, with the exception of percentage of acidity; and questions relating to quality control, such as the qualifications of Assistant Chemists and skilled operators, the sub-packing system, and the cleaning of old containers for raw village ghee

Ahmedabad Mahasabha Enrols Volunteers

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 21.

It is understood that the local Hindu Mahasabha has made arrangements for the purpose of enrolling volunteers to implement the Madura resolution of the Hindu Mahasabha.

This resolution demanded from the British Government a declaration before 31/3/41 expressing their disapproval of the Pakistan scheme and assuring India Dominion Status in one year after the conclusion of the war, failing which the Hindu Mahasabha would resort to 'direct action'.—A. P.

Nazis Invade Bulgaria?

BOMBARDED FOR OVER 3 HOURS

South Wales Town Badly Hit

LONDON, Feb. 22.

For three and a half hours last night enemy aircraft rained high-explosive and incendiary bombs on a town in South Wales.

Fires were started, says an Air Ministry communique, and damage was done to houses and business premises.

There were a number of casualties including a number killed.

The communique adds that there was also some activity over eastern England for a short period during the night.

A few bombs were dropped including some in a London area but no great damage was done and casualties were few.—Reuter.

Molotov's Wife Dismissed From Party Executive

MOSCOW, Feb. 22.

Among the members dismissed from the Central Committee of the Communist Party is Paulene Zhemcuzhina, the wife of M. Molotov.—Reuter.

MAHATMA TO VISIT GARHWAL

LUCKNOW, Feb. 21.

Mahatma Gandhi is likely to visit Garhwal shortly, according to a Nandprayag correspondent who quotes a letter from the All-India Harijan Sewak Sangh.

Consequent upon the suspension of Satyagraha in the Garhwal District, it is stated that Mahatma Gandhi has been examining the whole situation.

The Harijan Sewak Sangh, in the course of the appeal, has requested Garhwal leaders not to take hasty steps which might "widen the gulf between the Hindus in Garhwal."

Mrs. Ramshwari Nehru and Mrs. A. V. Thakkar are also visiting Garhwal in April in this connection.—A. P.

Correspondence Between Viceroy & Gandhiji

The "Star of India" of Calcutta publishes the following from its New Delhi correspondent:—

I understand on the highest authority that certain correspondence is now taking place between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi on the question of the alleged indiscriminate and, in many cases; unmethodical application of the Defence of India Rules, particularly in the provinces of the U. P. and the Punjab.

Utter secrecy is maintained over the correspondence, but what little has leaked out from reliable sources points to the dissatisfaction and complaints often heard in respect of arrests and sentences.

Mr. Gandhi's plea appears to be to adopt an equally uniform procedure throughout the country, because much abuse seems to be taking place at the present time. Some instances of this nature were recently narrated to the Central Assembly during question-time.

My information is that Mr. Gandhi has appealed to the good sense of the Viceroy in this case and also that the whole correspondence is being conducted in a spirit of mutual appreciation and friendliness and not in the capacity of Mr. Gandhi as the spokesman of the Congress or the Viceroy as the head of the Indian administration.

Intriguing Move In Balkans

Germans Adopt 'Trojan Horse' Tactics In Sofia

BELGRADE, Feb. 22.

Rumours and alarms about Balkan moves that continue to circulate here include one unconfirmed report that German troops have been crossing into Bulgaria at Ruse since four o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The rumours were sharply reinforced when the whole Government controlled press was allowed to publish a statement from the Sofia correspondent of the official Avaa Agency that pontoon bridges had been thrown across the Danube by the Germans between Giugu and Rustchu.

Another report was that on Wednesday night the Germans threw pontoon bridges across the Danube at five places but withdrew them the next morning.

Diplomacy Must Assist Military Arm, Says 'Times'

Weapons of diplomacy are being used, as they should be, to support and reinforce the military arm. This moral, "The Times," in an editorial draws from the arrival of Mr. Eden and Sir John Dill in Cairo.

This, adds the newspaper, shows that the initiative is once more in British hands and through British Headquarters in Cairo lies the right avenue of approach to the whole of the complex problems whose nerve centre is somewhere in the Balkans.

Anglo-Turkish co-operation, continues "The Times," has been fully maintained in many conversations in the past month, and Mr. Eden's presence in the Near-East can hardly fail to stimulate it. The crisis of this war of nerves seems at hand and firmness is the surest guarantee that it will be safely and triumphantly surmounted.

The immediate role of Britain must be to intensify effective assistance towards the gallant Greeks and help to make Greek defences proof against any attack.

The collaboration of Turkey therein would substantially enhance the certainty of its successful performance and the likelihood that the war can even now be prevented from approaching nearer the Turkish frontiers.

"With All Reserve"

Reuter gives the above Belgrade report of the entry of German troops into Bulgaria with all reserve. No confirmation has been received from any quarter.—Reuter.

GERMANS INFILTRATING INTO SOFIA

BELGRADE, Feb. 22.

A report from the Free French Agency says that 300 Germans described as workmen, carpenters and electricians have arrived during the last few days in the Bulgarian Capital.—Reuter.

PONTOON BRIDGES ACROSS DANUBE

No Confirmation Of Nazi Troops In Bulgaria

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Reports from many quarters that German troops have been throwing pontoon bridges across the Danube between Rumania and Bulgaria, and that they have closed the river over a distance of 50 miles may be part of the German war of nerves directed against the Bulgarians and the Greeks, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

German precautions to mask their moves are so strict that accurate knowledge cannot be obtained, but it can be assumed that it is unlikely that the Germans could establish such bridges for many hours at a time owing to the masses of ice flowing down the river from its barriers higher up, and also because of the Danube's great width in this section, namely, an average of one mile almost the whole way between Bulgaria and Rumania.

NO CONFIRMATION YET

Well-informed circles in London have no confirmation of the report that German troops have entered Bulgaria, says Reuter's diplomatic correspondent. But there are signs that an open move will take place in the near future, as distinct from the covert and infiltrated movement which has been going on for some time.

Amongst these indications are the drastic curtailment of railway traffic in Bulgaria, during the past two days, the elaborate bridging preparations in various parts of the Danube, and also the requisitioning of houses at strategic points making them available for German staff officers.

DANUBE STILL FROZEN

The latest information suggests that the ice is breaking up on the Lower Danube, although the river is still frozen in Hungary where it is narrowed. It is understood that hitherto no German troops in uniform have appeared in Bulgaria, and there is thus no question of the British Minister departing.

Such a decision would have to be made by the Minister himself if and when Bulgaria became an occupied territory. At the moment, however, Bulgaria retains her nominal independence.

There is no official confirmation in London of the report that certain units of the German Army have crossed from France into Spain, at the invitation of the Spanish Foreign Minister, to assist in rebuilding and rescue work at Santander.—Reuter.

Libyan Town Beleaguered

Food Supplies Cut

CAIRO, Feb. 22.

"There is no need to attack the Giarabub Oasis (in the Libyan desert); obviously the beleaguered garrison will be forced to surrender in a few days".

This was the authoritative comment given on Friday night on the recent Italian claims to have repulsed a heavy British attack. It was pointed out that at any time during the last few weeks the British could have occupied Giarabub, but conscious of the religious significance of the place they desired to avoid bloodshed.

The Oasis has been carefully isolated and the Italians have no chance of bringing up reinforcements and little opportunity of sending food, and it is known that a considerable proportion of the Libyan garrison has deserted.—Reuter.

ITALIAN ARMY'S PASSAGE THROUGH FR. TERRITORY

A Rome Denial

ROME, Feb. 22.

A statement issued here denies reports that Mussolini has enquired of Marshal Petain, through the intermediary General Fanco, on what conditions the Italian Army in Northern Africa could be permitted to proceed through French territory to Spanish Morocco. Reports published abroad regarding alleged attempts by Germany to mediate in the Italo-Greek Conflict are also denied by the official News Agency.—Reuter.

Australia Prepared

SYDNEY, Feb. 22.

"I have received no official advice about them", said Sir Frederick Stewart, Commonwealth Minister of Internal Affairs today (Saturday), commenting on the reported Japanese warnings against Australia's rearming. He added: "Should the warnings come, Australia has the appropriate answer". The Navy Minister and Attorney-General, Mr. Hughes, declared: "We laboured long for peace but Australia is at war with two powerful countries. It is unlikely that we would do anything but turn our attention to armaments to the full extent of our capacity".—Reuter.

Two Enemy Bombers Destroyed

LONDON, Feb. 22.

There has been considerable patrol activity both by British fighters and the enemy near the South-East coast during the day, according to an Air Ministry Communique. One enemy fighter has been shot down. Some bombs have been dropped during the day, mainly in East Kent, but, according to reports hitherto received, these caused little damage and few casualties. It is now known that an enemy bomber was destroyed last night by anti-aircraft fire in the west country and a second bomber was destroyed also this afternoon (Saturday) near Bristol channel.—Reuter.

Jugoslav Foreign Minister To Visit Budapest

ROME.—It is officially confirmed in Belgrade that M. Markovith the Jugoslav Foreign Minister, is to visit Budapest on February 26, states the official Italian news agency.—Reuter.

English Woman Jailed In Lahore

Satyagraha Arrests And Convictions

LAHORE, February 22.

Mrs. Freda Bedi, an English woman, who offered Satyagraha yesterday at Dera Baba Nanak, about fifty miles from Lahore, has been convicted and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

She is the wife of Mr. B. P. L. Bedi, a Socialist of Lahore, and was until recently a Professor at a Women's College in Lahore.

In The Punjab

LAHORE: Lala Telu Ram, President Congress Committee Muktesar, has been arrested for offering Satyagraha.—A.P.

In Bombay And Suburbs

3 SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Three Satyagrahis scheduled to shout slogans this evening were arrested in the early hours of this morning under the Defence of India Rules. They were taken to Thana jail.

The names of the arrested persons are: Messrs. Ajit G. Desai, T. Lokesh and Madhusudan Chaubey.

Local Satyagrahis will take respite till February 25, presumably in view of the intervening holidays. On February 25, however, Mr. C. V. Varad, a member of the "D" Ward District Congress Committee and Mr. R. M. Jadav, a member of the "E" Ward District Congress Committee, will, it is learnt, offer Satyagraha.

ASHOK MEHTA STANDS TRIAL

Charge under Section 34 (6) of the Defence of India Rules was framed by Mr. Oscar Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate against Mr. Ashok Mehta, a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and a prominent member of the Congress Socialist Party. Mr. Mehta pleaded not guilty to the charge.

The charge relates to a speech delivered by him at Chowpatty on January 3, which according to the prosecution was likely to be prejudicial to the Defence of India or to the efficient prosecution of war.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, Police Prosecutor, opening the case for the prosecution stated that the speech, which formed the subject matter of the charge was delivered in Hindustani at a public meeting convened by the B. P. C. C. to protest against the arrest of the Congress President, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The meeting was attended by about 5,000 people.

The Police Prosecutor alleged that in the course of his speech Mehta made several references to the war and the charge lay in regard to those references.

Sub-Inspector Hansraj Ghie, attached to the Special Branch of the Bombay C. I. D. and a shorthand reporter, deposed to having taken down the speech delivered by Mehta and tendered the notes and his transcript in evidence. The witness said that the meeting was attended by 5,000 people, the attendance being cosmopolitan in character.

When Sub-Inspector N. B. Sawant of the C. I. D. corroborated the previous witness' statements.

Mr. F. A. Siddiqui, Urdu Translator in the Oriental Translator's office, deposed to having translated the speech into English from Hindustani.

The prosecution then closed their case, after which a charge was framed and the case adjourned.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. The accused was defended by Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla and N. T. Shroff.

Khar Satyagrahi Arrested

Mr. Chhotubhai B. Kora, a well-known citizen of Khar was arrested under the Defence of India Rules while offering 'Satyagraha' by shouting anti-war slogans at Ghodbunder Road, on Saturday morning.

Mr. Kora was arrested while shouting anti-war slogans before a largely attended meeting which was held to felicitate him. Mr. Gokulbhai Bhat presided and Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, President of the B. P. C. C. was also present.

KHAR SATYAGRAHI SENTENCED

ANDHERI, Saturday.

Sjt. Kora, a Congress worker who offered Satyagraha on Saturday morning at Khar was sentenced by Bandra Magistrate to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 in default to one month more. He was placed in 'B' class.

In Maharahstra

POONA: Miss Prema Khantak who was sentenced to undergo three months' simple imprisonment for offering Satyagraha was released yesterday on the expiry of her term of imprisonment. It is understood that Miss Prema will be going to Wardha to see Mahatma Gandhi.

According to reports available here, Krishnaji Narayan who offered Satyagraha in Gondale village yesterday has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200, in default two months' rigorous imprisonment.

In Gujarat

AHMEDABAD ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

Prof. Golen Arrested

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 22

Professor Ramchandra Golen and Maharaj Bhishnnadasji Uwami Kumarbasji were arrested in connection with Satyagraha.

M. C. Manubhai Derauari and M. C. Umarkhan Sherkhan were sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment each.

Two other Satyagrahis were also sentenced today, to six months' simple imprisonment.—A. P.

BROACH: Sjt. Desaibhai Bakorbhai of Kahanva, Sgt. Motibhai Desaibhai of Piludra and Sjt. Lallubhai. Niratbhai of Padhiar, Jambusar Taluka have notified the District Magistrate of their intention to offer Satyagraha.

In Tamil Nad

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

Mr. M. R. Singram, Secretary Egmore Congress Sabha, who was arrested for offering Satyagraha was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

From Districts

Following more Satyagraha convictions have been reported from the Districts:—

RAJAHMUNDRY: Mr. N. Suryanarayana, Secretary, East Godavary District Board Congress Party to two months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500.

NANDYAL: Mr. K. Chenchi Reddi, Advocate, to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 150, in default further six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

TANJORE: Mr. Chimdambarawamigal of Tiruvadi, President of the Tanjore Taluka Satyagraha Committee to two months' simple imprisonment.

SALEM: Messrs. R. Lingham and M. Sundaram Pillai to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

SATYAGRAHA IN KERALA

WARDHA, Feb. 21.

Mr. R. K. Nandkeolyar, Officer-in-Charge of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, arrived in Wardha this morning and had an interview with Gandhiji for about an hour.

Interviewed by the Press Mr Nandkeolyar informed that about one hundred persons offered Satyagraha so far, of whom only twenty remained unarrested. An additional list containing about 100 names had now been approved.

Gandhiji is reported to have told Mr. Nandkeolyar that female Satyagrahis who are not arrested may tour in their province instead of proceeding to Delhi.—United Press.

In The U. P.

BENARES: Mrs. Jagrani Devi (seventy years' old) and Mrs. Kishore Devi, two lady Satyagrahis of Benares, were sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment.

Four more Satyagrahis, namely, Gangashanker Dixit, Lachminarayan, Bhagawan Das and Bansnarayan Singh were each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

Mr. Ganeshprasad, a local Congressman was arrested by the police while offering Satyagraha near 'Bharatmata' Temple.

Three of the Executive members of Mandal Congress Committees, namely, Hrishinarayan Shastri, Rajnarayan, and Ambika Prasad Singh who offered Satyagraha in the rural area, were arrested.

RAJKUMAR KHATRI ARRESTED

BENARES, Feb. 22.

Rajkumar Khatri was arrested to-day for offering Satyagraha.—A. P.

In N. W. F. P.

"Frontier Gandhi's" Telegram To Mahatma

PESHAWAR, Feb. 22.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi expressing his desire to meet the Mahatma at Delhi if Mahatma Gandhi passes through Delhi on his way to Allahabad to perform the opening ceremony of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital.

It is understood that Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan intends to discuss matters pertaining to the Satyagraha movement with special reference to the Frontier Province.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan arrived here yesterday to attend a Pushto symposium at the Edward's College. He had a discussion with Khan Aligul Khan, President of the Frontier Provincial Congress Committee and Dr. Khan Sahib and left for Utmanzai this morning.—A. P.

PESHAWAR: After consultation with Mahatma Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has decided to put shortly a second list of Frontier Satyagrahis consisting of 25 Red Shirts into operation.

He left Peshawar this noon for his village home.

In Delhi

NEW DELHI: Amir Beg, an Ahrar volunteer, was arrested this afternoon for offering Satyagraha.

First Satyagraha Arrest In New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22

For the first time since Satyagraha was initiated in New Delhi, Shivraj Kapoor was arrested this afternoon at Cannaught Place, the central part of New Delhi, for shouting anti-war slogans.

Tikamraj, a 75-year-old Harijan of village Nerala, was arrested for making an alleged objectionable speech under the Defence of India Rules.—United Press.

PREMA KANTAK RELEASED

Poona, Feb 21

Shrimati Premaben Kantak, the first lady Satyagrahi of Maharashtra from Saswad Ashram, who had been convicted and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and in default fined Rs. 200 under the Defence of India Rules, was released from the Yeravada Jail, yesterday.

Immediately after release she proceeded to Saswad. She is expected in Poona tomorrow.—United Press.

"NOT A PACT BUT UNDERSTANDING"

K. B. Khuro's Observation

KARACHI, Feb. 22.

"The letter I have just released was not a Pact between the Muslim League Party and the Congress or any other parties, but it was an understanding between individual members and as changes, not strictly in accordance with this letter, were carried out, in Maulana Azad's presence, it will not be gainsaid that the arrangement proposed herein should be carried out", observed Khan Bahadur Khuro releasing to the press the confidential letter containing the Sind Ministerial Agreement. He added that the socalled Azad Pact was only a secret and confidential letter, dated November 21, 1940, signed by the Ministers, Mr. G. M. Syed and Khan Bahadur Khuro, and addressed to Mr. Nichaldas Vaziarani and as different versions about it had appeared, he was releasing it for publication to set all speculation at rest.

"A MYTH"

He said that Mr. Jinnah had described this as a myth on the ground that the first condition that Sheikh Abdul Majid was to resign to make room for Khan Bahadur Allabakhsh was not carried out and Mr. G. M. Syed was to resign to give place for Khan Bahadur Allahbux or Sir Ghulam Hussain.

Khan Bahadur Khuro pointed out that although the letter was dated November 21, 1940, Mr. G. M. Syed resigned on November 22 and Khan Bahadur Allabaksh was taken in on November 23. Maulana Azad was in Sind till November 24, and these changes were carried out in his presence.

Concluding, Khan Bahadur Khuro suggested "as my colleague Mr. Nichaldas has rightly said an understanding should be arrived at between the two Muslim parties in the Assembly 'de novo,' so that the political turmoil that is threatening is set at rest."—A.P.

(For Earlier Message, See page 20)

CENTRAL ASSEMBLY: INTERPELLATIONS:

Defence Act At Work

Reginald Maxwell's Reply To Questions

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

The recent Calcutta sermon on "frugality in war time" was referred to at question time in the Assembly by Sir Frederick James, who asked the Finance Member to state whether his attention had been drawn to it and to the report of a statement made by Lord Stamp in the course of which he said: "One can almost hope that we shall soon arrive at a stage when citizens in all parts of the Empire will actually vie with each other not only in productive increase but also in self-denying ordinances". Sir Frederick further enquired whether the Finance Member would give some guidance as to the necessity or otherwise of regulating private and public purchases of imported goods from the point of view of assisting the Empire war effort and conserving shipping and other resources for essential war needs.

Sir Jeremy Raisman replied in the affirmative to the first part of the question and added: "The matter is engaging the attention of the Government at present and the question of issuing a statement is under consideration".

Defence Act At Work

Sir Reginald Maxwell, Home Member supplied a statement in reply to Sardar Sant Singh, showing the number of persons detained under the orders of the Central Government and Provincial Governments as follows:

By order of the Central Government 45.

By order of Provincial Governments:—

MADRAS till 31st January: 92;
BOMBAY 178;
BENGAL 140;
UNITED PROVINCES till 15th January 103;
PUNJAB 115;
BIHAR 29;
C. P. and BERAR till 31st January 2;
N.-W. F. P. 9;
ASSAM, SIND and ORISSA 0.

No information was available, added Sir Reginald, regarding the religious denominations of the persons detained.

The number of persons prosecuted, the number convicted and the number undergoing imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules were 5,821; 6,346 and 1,664 respectively in the Provinces and the Centrally Administrated Areas. The number prosecuted in the United Provinces and Bihar was not available, while those convicted in N.-W.F.P., Orissa and Baluchistan were not also available.

CONVICTIONS IN PROVINCES

The number of convictions in each Province in the anti-war Satyagraha movement up to February 12, 1941 were:

MADRAS 721;
BOMBAY 522;
BENGAL 43;
UNITED PROVINCES 957;
PUNJAB 47;
BIHAR 149;
C. P. and BERAR 283;
ASSAM 131;
N.-W.F.P. 1;
ORISSA 274;
SIND 0;
COORG 6;
DELHI 67; (including Ahrars);
AJMER MERWARA 6; and
BALUCHISTAN 0.

Sardar Sant Singh put a number of supplementaries pressing for information regarding the religious denominations and asking whether Government would make any attempt to get the information and whether they were aware that a good deal of discontent existed over the matter.

The Home Member reiterated that the information was not available and added that the labour involved in the collection of it was not considered worth undertaking.

APPLICATION OF ACT

Sardar Sant Singh asked if Government's intention had been to restrict the application of the Defence of India Act to acts which tend to prevent the successful prosecution of the war.

The Home Member said that the intentions of the Central Legislature as to the manner of application of the Defence of India Act and Rules were expressly set out in the Preamble to and in Section Two of the Act itself and the Central Government had no desire, and indeed no power, to deviate therefrom.

Q: Do Government propose to take any steps to exclude religious processions from the operation of the Act?

Ans: The Government of India are generally prepared to rely upon the discretion of the authorities administering the Rules.

Mr. Navalrai asked if any religious processions had been stopped under the Act.

The Home Member: "No, so far as I am aware. The matter rests with Provincial Governments".

MATTER FOR PROVINCES

Sardar Sant Singh pointed out that at Sargodha a procession taken out in connection with Guru Gobind Singh's birthday had been stopped.

The Home Member reiterated that it was a matter for the Provincial Administration.

Sardar Sant Singh: Will Government make enquiries to find out whether the Act is being used by Provincial Government to stop religious processions?

The Home Member said that any order passed by a Provincial Government was a matter to be raised in the Provincial Assembly.

The Home Member informed Sir Ziauddin Ahmed that a minimum rate of Rs. 55 per mensem was applicable to Anglo-Indians recruited to the railway services. This rate was fixed in pursuance of the provisions of Section 242 (2) of the Government of India Act.

Q: In case a higher start is given to Anglo-Indians on account of their high standard of living, are Government prepared to give a higher start to Mussalmans in proportion of their high standard of living?

The Home Member: The provisions of Section 242 (2) lay no such obligation upon Government.—A. P.

'Kanchan' Nearing Completion

Kanchan starring the one and only Leela Chitnis, the much adored star of India, has considerably progressed and in about another two weeks it will have been finally finished.

Arun and Vimla Vashishtha are playing in this film the most unusual roles of their career, which will long be remembered by the cine enthusiasts throughout this country and abroad.

It is being produced at the Ranjit Studio.

More than 1,800 workers of Kamala Mills Ltd. were recently entertained to a free cinema-show and refreshments by the management of the mills. Photo shows women workers being entertained to tea.

Why I Made "The Great Dictator"

By Charles Chaplin

To me the funniest thing in the world can be the ridicule of phonies and stuffed shirts in high places. The bigger the phony you have to work on, the better chance you have for a funny picture—and it would be difficult to find another phony as big as Hitler. He is the best target in the world for satire and ridicule—that's why I enjoyed making 'The Great Dictator'.

Some people have suggested that I made the picture for propaganda purposes. This is far from the truth. I am not interested in propaganda as such—most propaganda is didactic and dull. I made 'The Great Dictator' because I hate dictators and because I want people to laugh.

If I had any motive in making the movie other than the desire to provide entertainment, I would not call it propaganda.

I am not in politics; I am not particularly impressed with systems of politics, but I do think I am a humanitarian, as every one who follows the artistic professions believes himself to be. I don't like the idea of an individual or a system kicking around a lot of small, helpless people.

When I began 'The Great Dictator', I did not expect that the film would be played in Germany. In fact, I was so notified in point-blank manner by a high Nazi official who chose to address his letter to Joseph Breen of The Motion Picture Producers' Association.

The Nazi's protest follows:—

"My dear Mr. Breen: I see from a newspaper article under the caption of Charlie Chaplin will burlesque Hitler, that Mr. Chaplin will play in this film a defenceless little Jew who is mistaken for a powerful dictator, while in the other role you will see him as the dictator himself.

"The article further states that while, naturally, Hitler is not mentioned, it doesn't take any Solomon or Sherlock Holmes to see it is the Fuehrer, whom Chaplin is burlesquing. As this, if it should prove true, will naturally lead to serious troubles and complications, I beg you to give this matter your consideration."

I hope the picture finds its way into totalitarian countries. In fact, I stand ready to supply prints of the picture for this purpose free of charge to any totalitarian country where I can be assured that The Great Dictator will run.

To me it is of secondary importance what this picture does for my own screen career. To enhance its story value I have sought to give parts of great importance to other players like Jack Oakie and Miss Goddard.

Though most of the characters in The Great Dictator will be readily recognized as contemporary political figures, actually no attempt was made to reproduce facsimiles of these people. I have chosen, rather, to try to capture that feeling that you and I, and all of the people who dislike dictators have, rather than portraying automatons that look like Hitler and Mussolini.

Hitler, to me, beneath that stern and foreboding appearance he gives in newsreels and news photos actually is a small, mean and petty neurasthenic. Mussolini suggests an entirely different character—loud, noisy, boastful, a peasant at heart.

It is true there have been serious problems in making The Great Dictator. World showings which were once an important part of all my films have dwindled. This was an expensive picture to make, and its costs must be returned primarily by American theatre presentations.

It is my hope, however, that it will receive wide release in Central and South American countries. I feel if they can see dictators represented as you and I see them, they will be less interested in having them.

Actually I am not interested in whether The Great Dictator makes money or not. I wanted first to make it a good picture—I wanted to make people laugh. A world in which people cannot laugh isn't worth saving.

IN AID OF INDIAN ATHLETIC LEAGUE

In aid of the Indian Athletic League, Mr. Nandu Khote will stage 'Vibhutipuja,' a playlet, written by him on the subject of heroworship. Among the artists are Miss Sushila, Mrs. Nandini, Mrs. Rajani, Mr. Yeshwant Kasbekar, Mr. Surve and Mr. Nandu Khote himself.

Music and dances by Rana and Anasuya Nadkarni, Sudha and Radha Laud and others is also included in the programme as well as physical feats by J. D. Telang and others.

Hon. Magistrate And J. P. Resigns

Sheth Vithaldas Damodardas Govindji who was appointed a J.P. and Honorary Magistrate by the Congress Government has tendered his resignation from the said appointments. It appears that Sheth Vithaldas presided over a number of meetings to congratulate persons who were to offer Satyagraha.

The Government took exception to Sheth Vithaldas presiding at such meetings, and after considerable correspondence on the point, Sheth Vithaldas has resigned the said appointments, because he was not prepared either to give an undertaking not to preside at such meetings or dissociate himself from similar activities.

"I'M THROUGH WITH SWING!"

(Continued from Page 8)

plete the picture: he went the whole hog and wrote a jazz-fugue called 'Bach Goes To Town.'

Plundering The Classics

Everywhere the old school gave place to the new. George Gershwin, of 'Rhapsody in Blue' fame died, and immediately Raymond Scott took his place. Scott specialised in clever-clever compositions with far-fetched titles—"Huckleberry Duck, Business Man's Bounce, Dinner Music for Hungry Cannibals." Decadent stuff, you will agree. Moreover, he fell into the old bad custom of plundering the classics, so that a theme from a Mozart sonata achieved popular fame as "Eighteenth-Century Drawing Room."

Borrowings from Chopin, Tschaikovsky, and even Shakespeare, continued the rot. There is a current revue in London which dares to 'swing' Shakespeare's lyrics to new tunes; and, though this lacks the charm of Maxine Sullivan rendering 'It was a lover, to the original tune by seventeenth-century smash-hit-writer Thomas Morley, the 'scat'-singing of 'hey-nonino' is amusingly disrespectful. It is unlikely that Bill Shakespeare would have been offended by it. But to academic jazz-men it is a disquieting symptom. Jazz, it would seem, has at last run out of ideas.

Jazz painting and sculpture were in a similar predicament. Out of a great deal of half-joking rubbish and 'objects found', there stood forth superb draughtsmen and colourists such as Picasso, Dali, and, in Britain, that extraordinary girl, Ithel Colquhoun. Like the 'star' jazz musicians, they seemed bored with the very perfection of their own technique. Rhythm in art was the disease of the day, and many there were who abused it. Ashamed to remain stationary or to retrogress, they felt they had to do something new, to go forward at all costs, even into madness. Some of them rejected technique altogether, pretending it was vulgar: 'trivial realism' was one of Roger Fry's endearing phrases directed against the more conventional school. Others—again, like certain jazz musicians—commercialised themselves without shame, and became fashionable and rich, whatever communistic dabblings they might profess.

What is the record of Jazz Music in its last few declining years? A stream of new names, yes, each with some new little stunt—Count Basie's whispering piano, 'Stuff' Smith, Woody Herman, Artie Shaw's four violins, Andre Kostelanetz's 'swing symphony orchestra', the elegant but imitative Hot Club de Paris. But no one with anything new to say, no one as genuinely creative as Ellington. For jazz, we have shown, had long ago reached its limits. Four-in-a-bar; introduction, seven choruses and coda; same old Blues in B-flat....Useless to try to expand the scope: Fred Astaire's Swing Waltz lasted no time at all. There has, however, recently been a slight return to primitive jazz, a breath of earthy 'art populaire' in the untidy, barrel-organ-ish 'boogie-woogie' piano-style, invented, we hear, by a coloured car-washer, now deceased, and exploited by key-ticklers Ammons and Johnson at New York's Cafe Society Club. Thus Jazz, in desperation, goes back, not forth.

Is there anything new to take its place? We have spoken of the New Sentiment. In war, it is true, we dance more than in peace, and Covent Garden Opera House is now a mighty *ball-room* but we do not 'jitterbug' very much. No, we step and sway to more languorous melodies. There is 'A Nightingale Sang in Berkeley Square' with a pleasant lyric by romantic Mr. Maschwitz; there is the 'Beguine' by passionate-but-cynical Cole Porter, who has at last come into his own as a popular favourite after being regarded as a mere C. B. Cochran-protege, a melancholy Society playboy who hammered too long on one nostalgic note. Visiting Herbert Farjeon's 'Nine Sharp' a while ago, one was agreeably surprised to find an honest old-fashioned sentimental ballad among its numbers, accompanying a 'decor' after Ford Madox Brown—and wondered whether it was a portent of the future or merely a sigh for the past.

War Brought Retrospection

The outbreak of Hitler's war brought a torrent of 'musical comedy memories' of the last quarter of a century: 'I Love the Moon' and 'If You were the Only Girl' jostled shoulders with 'Tea for Two' and 'Cavalcade' on an intensely retrospective radio every day. There were, of course, patriotic crudities of the 'Siegfried Line' type; but on the whole we were not allowed to forget for a moment that we were at a 'fin de siecle.' (Incidentally, is it not quaint that the only spectacular musical play in London now is 'White Horse Inn' a Tyrolese-Habsburg vintage bottled in pre-Hitler Berlin?) So we depart further and further from orthodox Jazz.

One extremely odd manifestation claims the attention. It has begun, of course, in America. Both Willkie and Roosevelt electors are said to be using it as propaganda. It is hailed as Democracy's Folk-Music It is nothing less than a mediaeval 'incremental ballad' or quasi-cantata in 1940 style. 'Ballard for Americans' claims universal brotherhood for all classes, creeds and races on the basis of American nationality. It sounds like a furlong of Walt Whitman set to music, and occupies four gramophone records. We suspect it is no more than an ephemeral stunt, but it fits the times For we who speak with sincere solemnity of New World Orders, we who unite to resist anarchy in art and life, are sadly in want of a new popular music Probably we shall 'go national'—how, it remains to be seen. Already we have produced a Cockney absurdity of our own. 'The Lambeth Walk' which did good work as fraternisation-propaganda between ourselves and France from Munich until September 1939. Yet this is not jazz. This is honest, stupid English music-hall. It isn't much, but it's a beginning. Greatly though we love America, it really is about time we stopped imitating her popular music, and tried to strike out on our own again.

For Jazz is about to die, and must be replaced. Why, we wonder, did we cling to it? Let there be new dances, untried rhythms, a new folk-music, if possible. The present dance-hall routine is sterile. Only a nation that can't dance decently would have tolerated it for so long

Well can we sympathise with that temperamental clarinettist, Maestro Artie Shaw who recently tore his hair in front of the press cameras at a Jitterbug Championship, hysterically threw down his baton, and got himself headlined on United States front pages with the ultimatum: 'I'm 'through' with Swing, yes sir!'

Mr. Uday Shankar and his troupe gave a performance at New Delhi last week of his new production, "Labour and Machinery." Photo shows a scene from the play.

"RACIAL ONENESS" FOR ALL INDIANS

MADRAS, Feb. 17

An earnest plea that Indians of all communities should develop the consciousness of "racial oneness" was made by Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, former President of the Congress inaugurating the Social Service League, Mylapore.

Mr. Iyengar said that Hindus, Muslims and Christians were all members of the same racial stock and he would recommend to all desiring to secure communal harmony in the country to cultivate intense love of their own race, a readiness to regard all with whom they came into contact as members of their own community and a determination to avoid a "secret mind" in communal matters. This, he said, was a real constructive programme far more effective than spinning on the Charkha, for it meant "the weaving of the warp and woof of nationalism."

Neither communal harmony nor political freedom based on "A reasonably military-minded socialistic democracy" and economic amelioration of the people, declared Mr. Iyengar, could be achieved without politics and religion being separated.—A. P.

Railway Workers Wanted Overseas

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

It is understood that volunteer reservists of railway units for service overseas are being enlisted from different parts of India.

Persons in service or retired are eligible and are required in connection with railway construction in the theatres of war overseas—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN TO MARCH TO DELHI

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Determined to march to Delhi on foot at easy stages, according to the instructions of Mahatma Gandhi, a batch of eight Congress workers left Calcutta to-day. They have declared their intention to offer individual Satyagraha at various places on their way.

The batch consists of the following: Hiralal Lohia, Premchand Misra, Ramnath Singh, Sewhari Sagneria, Mithalal Gupta, Haricharan Surewala, Bhola Singh and Jagat Narain Sukul.—A. P.

TEACHERS' HUNGER-STRIKE THREAT

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 21.

About 250 primary teachers, including women of different Training colleges have given notice to their respective School Board authorities, saying that if full duty pay is not paid till 5th March to them, they all will go on hunger-strike from 6th March

In the meanwhile Gujarat Primary Teachers' Institution will, it is learnt, to try to solve the issue.

The total number of primary members of the Congress in the North West Frontier Province this year is 9,853, according to information available at the Provincial Congress Committee office.

The figure does not include Congress members in the Kohat District and the Agencies.—A. P.

THE SIND AGREEMENT

KARACHI, Feb. 22.

Minister Khan Bahadur Khuro, in whose possession the confidential official letter which was exchanged between the parties concerned in the so-called Azad Agreement had remained so far has released it to the "Associated Press." The letter addressed to the Minister, Mr. Nichaldas Vazirani and signed by Mr. G. M. Syed and Khan Bahadur Khuro, reads as follows:—

"We have discussed the question of bringing about unity between the Mussalman Parties inside the Legislative Assembly in the interests of the welfare of the province and in order, therefore, to unite the Party in power and that in the Opposition we have reached the following decisions:

(1) That out of the four sitting Muslim Ministers Shaikh Abdul Majid has very kindly agreed voluntarily to resign his place in order to accommodate one member of the Opposition Party in the Cabinet who will be either Khan Bahadur Allabux or Sir Ghulam Hussain.

(2) That by 15th February 1941 Mr. Bundeali Khan has kindly consented to give up his post of Premiership in the interests of the province and that if either Khan Bahadur Allabaksh or Sir Ghulam Hussain is chosen as Premier in his place we will raise no objection;

(3) That in case Mir Sahib decides to stay as Minister one of us will make room. Signed.

G. M. SYED AND M. A. KHURO.

"HERALD" RESUMES EDITORIALS

LUCKNOW, Feb. 21.

After the lapse of two and half months in which it had suspended editorials, the "National Herald" is coming out tomorrow with leading articles. It will be recalled that the paper suspended its editorials on December 6 as a protest against the demand of security by the local Government and has been filling the leading columns with extracts from classical literature.—A. P.

BANGALORE: Another batch of Italian prisoners of war arrived in Bangalore on Friday. They were immediately removed to internment camps. 3,500 Italian prisoners have so far arrived in Bangalore.

Leave Child To Determine Its Life

Justice Wassudew On Objects Of Education

That the aim of education should be to develop the highest courage in man and not merely to burden him with a smattering of learning was the view expressed by the Hon. Mr. Justice K. B. Wassoodew, while presiding over the Annual Prize Distribution Ceremony of the Aryan Education Society's High School, Girgaum, on Saturday evening.

A souvenir, in the form of a copy of the "Bhagavad Geeta" enclosed in a silver case, was presented on the occasion to Dr. V. G. Rele, a Trusty of the Society, the diamond jubilee of whose birth was recently celebrated.

Mr. V. K. Kale, the Principal of the School, in the course of his speech eulogised the services of Dr. Rele, who, he said, was as learned in ancient Indian lore as in physiology and anatomy. A cubicle for "Kumkum" was also presented to Mrs. Rele.

Dr. Rele, in the course of a short speech advised the teachers to win the confidence of the pupils and the students to learn to behave in a disciplined manner.

An exhibition of handicrafts by the students was also declared open by Justice Wassoodew. The exhibition contains besides photo frames, electric shades, soaps, paper flowers, etc. and dry cells for electric batteries made by the students.

MODERN EDUCATIONAL THEORY.

Justice Wassoodew, while congratulating the Society on the progress made by it dealt with the postulates of modern educational theory. He did not wish to enter into a controversy regarding the politics or philosophy of education. But speaking as a layman, it appeared to him deplorable to treat education merely as a fashion. The attempts of ambitious parents to send children to colleges and force them to do things which they did not like, was a misuse of money. The children should have a freer choice in determining what they should do.

He also pointed out how the period of education was being lengthened out with the result that a man began his life ten years late, married ten years late had children ten years late, but died ten years early.

From this point of view encouragement of handicrafts was useful in the long run, as they created a useful activity for the pupils. He complimented the school on the work it was doing in this direction.

PATNA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Congress And League Out Of It

PATNA, Feb. 21.

Patna went to polls to-day to elect its 32 City Fathers for the next term.

In all 32 seats were contested by 137 candidates of which five have been returned unopposed, including two Muslims.

The Congress Party and Muslim League did not participate in the elections, and the Municipal Reforms Committee, a body newly formed with the object of making Patna "brighter and healthier" was the only organisation contesting as a Party. The Committee had set up 27 candidates.

Muslim League volunteers were found picketing near the booths.

The elections which aroused much enthusiasm passed off peacefully, except in one station where supporters of rival candidates are reported to have taken out lathis to add strength to their respective candidates' claims. Nothing untoward, however, happened due to the timely intervention of the police. Counting of votes takes place to-morrow.—A. P.

OVERBURDENED TAXPAYER

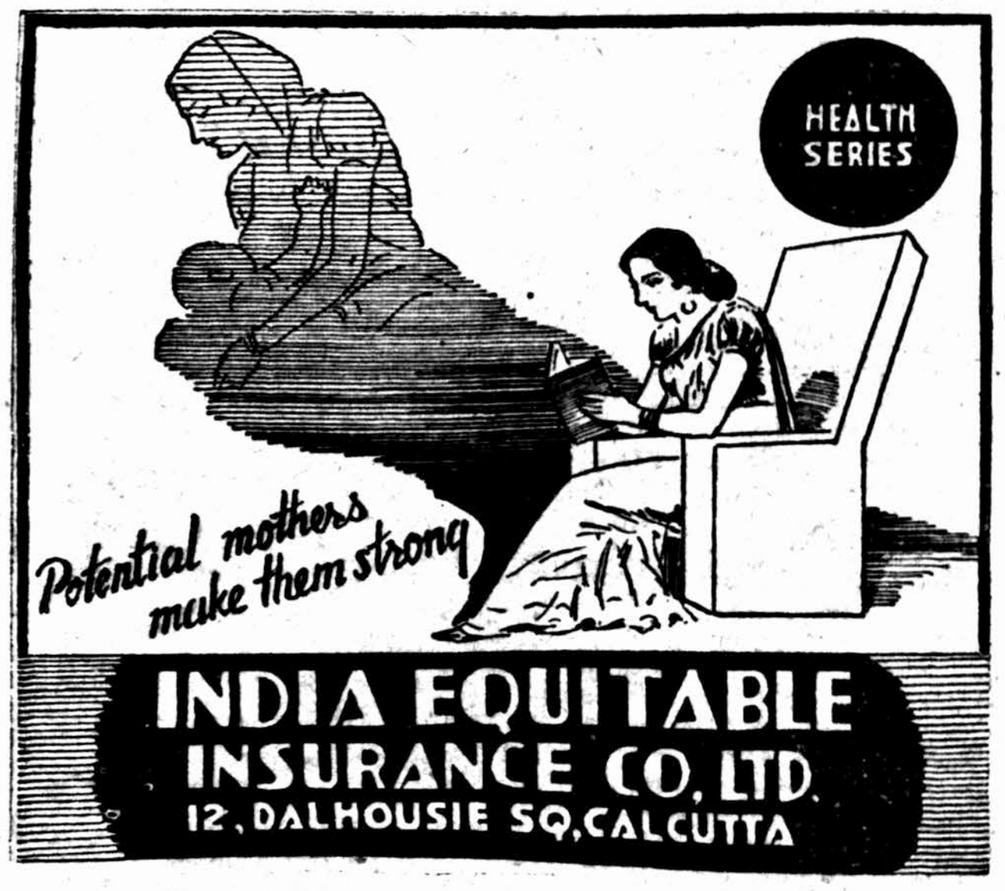
CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

The Fifteenth Annual General Meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta was held this evening at the premises of the Chamber, Mr. N. L. Puri presiding.

After eulogising the services of the outgoing president, Sir Badridas Goenka, the new President, referred to the budget proposals of the Government of India to be placed before the Assembly by the end of this month, and strongly urged the Finance Member not to impose any fresh burdens upon the taxpayer. Apart from the general increase in Income-Tax and Super-Tax, he pointed out, substantial burdens had already been imposed on the taxpayer both by way of direct and indirect taxation during the past year: While admitting that the Government of India had to find money for expenditure on the war, Sir Badridas emphasised that a balance must be struck in obtaining extra funds by way of Direct Taxation and Public Loans.—A. P.

"FOUR CHARITIES PRIZE CALENDAR"

These Calendars in aid of 1. The Viceroy's War Fund, 2. The Relief of the Blind, (European and Indian), 3. The Uplift of the beggars and 4. The Parsi Industrial and Agricultural settlement, which were published some months ago have been very generously supported by the Bombay Public in particular and the public all over India in general. The approximate date for the draw of this prize calendar is fixed for the 30th of April. It is hoped that the public will keep this date in mind and come forward in all their thousands to buy the remaining calendars.



TURKEY FIRM

No Passage To German Troops Through Bulgaria

ISTANBUL, Feb. 20.

Suggestions that, in virtue of her agreement with Turkey, Bulgaria will allow German troops to cross her territory, are refuted in the Turkish newspaper "Vakit" to-day.

It says: "Certain people think that the signing of the Ankara Pact means that Bulgaria has secured Turkey's neutrality with a view to allowing the passage of German troops through Bulgarian territory. Without hesitation the Turks reply 'no'. There is irrefutable proof that Bulgaria by signing the declaration unreservedly recognises the Anglo-Turk and Turco-Greek friendship and alliances."

NAZIS' THREATENING ATTITUTE TOWARDS PETAIN GOVT.

LONDON, Feb. 20.

According to the Lyons radio Admiral Darlan is expected to return to Vichy from Paris to-day. The talks he had in Paris are described as of an informative character. The German radio continues to adopt a threatening attitude towards Vichy.—Reuter.

ITALIANS FEAR BRITISH SPRING INVASION

Effect Of Parachute Troop Landing

London, Feb 18

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Express" cabled on February 16:

Officials at Washington believe that the landing of British parachute troops in Southern Italy has stimulated Italian fear of a big-scale British invasion of their country in spring.

These fears are shared by the German Command, according to a cable by a New York "Daily News" correspondent from a liner on his way to America after he was beyond control of the Portuguese censorship.

This reporter said that before boarding the ship he had learnt from Lisbon diplomats that the Nazis fear that the British conquest of Africa will be completed within a month, thus releasing an army of 200,000 men and the Mediterranean Fleet for a spring invasion of Italy.

Since Italy is seriously short of food and arms and 80 per cent of the people are war weary according to this information, the country would be an easy victim for invaders unless backed by many German divisions and planes.

HARIJAN WORK IN MYSORE STATE

Sjt. A. V. Thakkar Bapa, General Secretary, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi, began his eleven days' tour in Mysore State on the 5th instant. In Bangalore he visited the sweepers' and scavengers' quarters and saw the welfare institutions conducted by the Deena Seva Sangh and the Seva Ashram for Harijans and mill labourers. He was horrified at the very miserably small and dingy hovels in which the municipal road-makers and sewage cleaners are huddled together in their low, dark and kerosene-tin roofed huts like pigeon holes, just behind the Labour School in Seshadripuram. During his stay in Bangalore, he interviewed the Dewan Saheb, the Second Member of Council, the D. P. I. and the Municipal Commissioner of Bangalore City and represented to them the needs of Harijans, particularly with reference to Harijan hostels and in the case of sweepers and scavengers for better housing amenities, permanency of service, provident fund and relief of indebtedness by starting co-operative thrift societies under municipal auspices.

He visited the Harijan hostel at Channapatna.

At Kengeri, he saw the Gurukul Ashram's M. E. School and the Harijan Hostel attached to it.

Flax Committee To Meet In Calcutta

Patna, Feb 22

The United Press understands that the Flax Committee, constituted by the Government of India will meet at Calcutta by the middle of March, to consider the position in regard to the proposed flax cultivation in the provinces of Bihar and Bengal. Ways and means of expediting flax cultivation in the two provinces in the light of the replies received from New Zealand and Australia, where orders for the supply of 60 tons of seeds have been sent will also be discussed.—United Press.

WOMAN KILLED BY FAST TRAIN AT SION

BOMBAY, Saturday.

While trespassing the railway track near Sion station an unknown Hindu woman of 45 years of age was knocked down and killed by a G. I. P. Fast Up train on Friday.

Her head was found to be completely smashed and her legs were severed from the knees.

A verdict of accidental death due to her head and limbs being crushed under a fast train was recorded by the Coroner at the inquest to-day.

Pathetic Story Of Minor Girls

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The pathetic story of sufferings of two minor (age 14 and 11) girls who managed to escape from an Ashram where they were committed by the Presidency Magistrate of Juvenile Court, was narrated before Mr. K. J. Khambata, Presidency Magistrate of Girgaum Police Court, this morning, when the Police produced three persons on charges of kidnapping and rape yesterday.

It was stated that on January 15th both the girls escaped from the Ashram and were met by two persons who lodged them in the room of a woman. There, it is alleged, both the persons committed rape on the girls. One of the girls managed to run away from there. She was taken to another house by a third person and kept there.

POLICE UNABLE TO TRACE

After receiving a telephone message from some unknown person the Police went to the room of the person, but there they could not trace the girl. Later on for fear of trouble the accused himself produced the girl and he was arrested.

On the strength of the statement given by the girl the Police later on arrested the other two accused and the second girl was taken into custody.

Pending further Police inquiries the Magistrate directed the accused to be released on bail till March 3.

Cases Under Shop Boys Act

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The following cases have been filed before Mr. Haji, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon Police Court, to-day returnable on 11-3-41 by Senior Inspector T. H. Sonavane of the Shops and Establishments Section, Bombay Municipality under the Shop Assistants Act.

Jallali Restaurant — Arthur Road, Jacob Circle. Against proprietor, Allihussein Gulam Reza and Manager Mahomed Alli for not maintaining register, etc.

Evergreen Restaurant—Sankli Street Byculla proprietor, Behram Nusserwanji and Khodadad Rashid for not maintaining register of employment, etc.

New York Restaurant—Jacob Circle. Against proprietor M. N. Namozi and Manager Hussein Abbas for not maintaining register, etc.

Shah Ratanji Khushalchand & Co., Clerk Road, Jacob Circle. Against Santokchand Ratanji for not giving his employee a weekly holiday, not giving proper rest interval and by displaying notice of holiday.

Milk shop on Sukhlaji Street. Against owner Shivanmal Ishwardas for not maintaining register and displaying a notice of holiday.

Grocer Lakhmsi Ladha Sethia—on Victoria Garden Road, for working employees more than 9½ hours, not writing register daily and not displaying required holiday notice in the shop.

'Panpati' shop owner Abdul Hai Haji—on Victoria Garden Road for keeping his shop open after 8 p.m. and not maintaining register etc., of his employee.

'Panpatti' shop owner Abdul Wahad—on Victoria Garden Road for not maintaining register etc., of his employee

Carter Manufacturing Co. at Clare Road, proprietor K. S. Shroff, for not maintaining a Visit Book for Inspector and not displaying a holiday notice

These involve nine establishments and 12 accused and 15 different cases.

His Highness the Maharaja Sir George Jiwaji Rao Scindia Alijah Bahadur,

GWALIOR RULER WEDS

Warm Reception To Rani, Rana And Princess Accorded At Station

The Rani and Rana Kunjar Shamsher Jung Bahadur of Nepal, accompanied by the Bride-elect Princess Lekha Divyeshwari Devi and her entourage, arrived at Gwalior by Special train on Wednesday and were accorded a fitting reception at the Railway Station whence, along the gaily decorated streets spanned by triumphal arches, they were driven to Sarasvati Mahal, where arrangements for their stay have been made.

The marriage of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Jiwaji Rao Scindia, with Princess Lekha Divyeshwari Devi, niece of the Rani and Rana Kunwar Shumshere Jung Bahadur of Nepal was celebrated at Gwalior today.

In a Gazette Extraordinary published today, in addition to rewards, increments of pay and appointments, His Highness announced liberal donations for encouraging village industries and for the training of artisans for providing various facilities to Harijans and concessions to civic bodies.

His Highness will spend the day at the bride's palace and will return with Her Highness to Jai Vilas Palace at night in a procession. —A P.

Soldier And Sailor In Love Drama

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Failing to get any response to his repeated knocks, a soldier tried to enter a prostitute's room on the second floor of a house at Customs House Road by climbing up a pipe.

While about to enter the room through the window, a sailor, who was inside the room got up and is alleged to have pushed him out of the window.

The soldier fell down a distance of about 20 ft. He was removed to the British Military Hospital on Friday morning in an unconscious condition. He recovered consciousness only this morning.

Hulbert Branch Warner, the sailor in question, was placed today before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who directed him to be released on a bail of Rs. 250.

ALLEGED FASCIST TENDENCIES IN CONGRESS

M. N. Roy's Reply To Kripalani

WALTAIR, Feb. 17.

In the course of a statement in reply to certain pronouncements reported to have been made by Mr. J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, during the latter's recent visit to Madras, Mr. M. N. Roy says:

During his recent visit to Madras the General Secretary of the Congress, who is also the chief casuist of the Church of Wardha, ventilated views which would be regarded hardly as creditable if the audience were not firm believers in the virtue of blind faith. Nevertheless, they provide food for serious thought, at least to those who are capable of thinking. Therefore, some of those jewels are worth recounting. In a students meeting, he boldly defended the typically Fascist doctrine of "one country, one party, one leader". He condemned the majority of the Indian people composed of the Muslims, the Non-Brahmins of Southern India, the Scheduled Castes, the Sikhs and the Hindu Mahasabha to death by declaring that "who is not with Gandhiji is politically dead." Insolently disregarding the fact that the majority of the Indian people is to-day outside the Congress he declared that "the nation has already chosen its leader." He challengingly asked: "Have they ever heard of a single students association, either in England or in the land of Hitler and Mussolini, adopting resolutions suggesting to their leaders that they should do this or that"? And this typically Fascist conception of leadership drew a great applause from the audience!

In another meeting, Mr. Kripalani laid bare the Fascist essence of the Gandhi-ist political philosophy. He said: "There could be no peace in India unless there was one political power, whether it be autocratic or democratic." Continuing, he said: "In Spain, there was a civil war of two or three years, but then there was peace." Here we have a glimpse of the reign of non-violence which will be established in Gandhisthan. It will be the peace of the graveyard. For having established peace in Spain, General Franco has received the benediction of the Church of Rome. Now he should be canonised by the Pope of Wardha for rendering a meritorious service to the cause of non-violence.

The boldness of the blind believer in the miraculous power of the prophet is simply staggering. By way of asserting the totalitarian claim of the Congress, Mr. Kripalani actually admitted the charge levelled against the Congress by the Muslim League. He is reported to have said that "they wanted Swaraj so that Hindus and Muslims might fight with each other and settle the matter one way or the other." The apostles of non-violence are not afraid of a bloody civil war, indeed, they would welcome it, if it served their purpose of establishing "one political power."

GIRL KILLED BY CAR

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Aminabai Yewajsha, a young girl of Kurla, was knocked down by an unknown motor car with the result that she sustained severe injuries on Friday.

She was picked up unconscious and removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she succumbed the same day.

The inquest has been adjourned pending police investigations.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

Lady Lumley presided at an Executive Committee Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society at the Secretariat.

The Governor of Bombay gave a small dinner party at the Yacht Club. The guests were:—The Hon. Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell, Brigadier B. M Morris, Colonel W. H. Hammond, Lieut.-Commander Oakley and Mr. H. V. Pointon.

The Governor of Bombay attended a Boxing Tournament in aid of the War Gifts Fund at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

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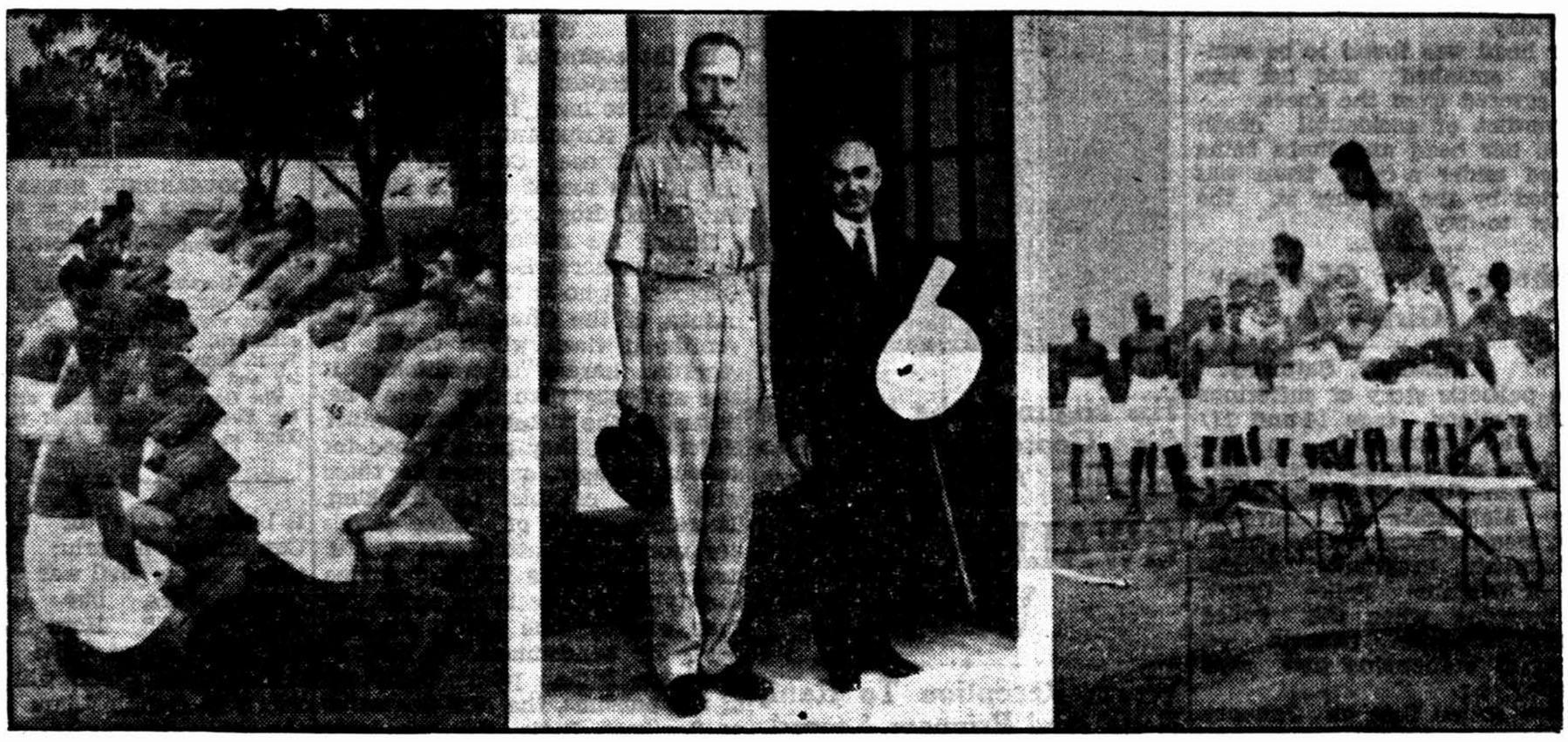
Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun

WHERE YOUNG INDIANS ARE TURNED INTO ARMY OFFICERS



(Left to right) (1) Morning P.T., a popular feature of the training programme at the Academy, and the exercise shown in this picture is one that helps to keep the back supple. (2) The Hon. Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, is welcomed at the Academy by Brigadier Young during a recent visit. (3) Up and Over. This exercise should be good for hurdlers. In any case it helps to shake the liver up for those who take part in P.T. each morning.

Menaka Presents

Kalidasa's Masterpiece In New Ballet

The Menaka Indian Ballet will appear at the Excelsior Theatre Bombay, for a short season shortly. The Ballet has been thoroughly reorganised and strengthened since its last appearance in Bombay three years ago.

Krishnan Kutty, of the Palace Kathakali Troupe of Travancore, has been engaged for Kathakali dance. He has endeared himself to the Indian public during the Ballet's Indian tours by his vigorous and masculine qualities and inimitable gifts of expression.

Bepin Sinha who appears in Manipuri dances is well-known in Bengal and plays the Khol magnificently. Ramnarayan who has achieved world-wide reputation needs no introduction. The principal dancer of the Ballet he is now the Maitre de Ballet and has trained Krishnan Kutty and Bepin Sinha to appear in Kathak dances.

Among the girls Malati and Vimala, are known to the public having been in the Ballet for the last eight years. Of the new finds Ramrati, Anusuya, and Shevanti mention must be made of Shevanti's brilliance and immense possibilities for the future. All of them appear in Kathak, Kathakali and Manipuri dances.

Ramachandra Ganguli, the Chief de Orchestre, is a talented pupil of Ustad Allauddin Khan and ranks among the best young Sitar players of India. Vishnu Shirodkar is still in the Ballet and will delight the public with masterly Tabla playing. The other musicians are Kamal Kumar Ganguli for Sarode, Gopal Phadke for Tabala Tarang. Brahma Datt for gongs. and Abdul Ali and Nissar Ali of Benares for Sanai

TWO NEW NUMBERS

Two entirely new programmes will be presented. including Menaka's new *solo* "Abhisarika" This is a masterpiece of artistic creation and depicts the awaiting of the bride for the return of her husband and her dauntless venture to go in search of him in darkness, torrential rain, lightning and thunder. The other numbers include Ramnarayan's new solos "Tarkshya Nag Yudh" and Parvatodharan and Kaliya Damanam, Purappadu, Asarita, Sari, Raslila, Temptation of Buddha and Holi.

To Prof. Raghavan of Madras University Menaka owes the suggestion of the theme of Malavikagnimitram, the latest Ballet to be added to the Repertoire. It is adapted from Kalidasa's famous drama of the same name and is a remarkable achievement and unique in the history of Indian dancing. It constitutes by itself a whole of an evening's entertainment. That it has taken a complete year for its composition and choreography alone will be sufficient to prove its merits.

COSTUMES AND SETTINGS.

The costumes and settings have been specially designed by Mr. Karl Khandalawala from paintings and sculptors of the Gupta period. The artist has made a novel departure from the multi-coloured costumes till now in vogue and has instituted massing of colours. The music is the composition of Ramachandra Ganguli.

COAL-MINES NEAR KARACHI

KARACHI, Feb. 21

Coal mines are reported to have been discovered at Meting east of Karachi and the work of prospecting is in progress by a private firm.

The yield, adds the report. is expected to be considerable. and the quality of material is lignite. —A. P.

Handloom Industry In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Feb. 22.

Dr. P. J. Thomas, Chairman of the Handloom Industry Fact Finding Committee arrived here last evening to investigate the condition of the industry in the State.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Hyderabad Jagirdars Association held yesterday, Nawab Kamal Yar Jung was re-elected President of the Association.—A. P.

(Above) A view of the Academy buildings. (Below) Members of the Army in India Reserve of Officers on arrival at the Academy, supplied with books and files to steep themselves in military lore. On the first day the men looked like this; it will be a different story on passing out day.

PROBLEM OF INDIA & PROBLEM OF BRITAIN

SAKLESPUR (Mysore State) Feb. 19.

The Maharaja of Mysore, replying jointly to the addresses presented to him by the District Board of Hassan, the Town Municipal Council of Saklespur and Col. W. L. Crawford on the occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of the Crawford Hospital at Saklespur, said in European countries there were many people now busying themselves considering what should be the elements of the new order that should be set up when the war was over. "I venture to think" suggested His Highness, "that the most profitable approach to this problem is to consider rather what are the elements of the old order that have to be abolished".

In England, for instance, it was generally agreed that the one thing essential was abolition of unemployment, and from that proposition there followed a whole series of others, which reached into every part of the body politic

"The corresponding problem in India is to improve the standard of living, the standard of possession, the standard of thrift, the standard of co operation and so on "ad infinitum", added His Highness.—A. P.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu : Magh Vad 12, 1997
Muslim : Mohurrum 26, 1360
Parsi : Shehrever 22, 1310
Hightide : 10-09, 23-06
Lowtide : 4-34, 16-18
Sunrise : 7h. 3m.
Sunset : 6h. 43m.

ANTI-FASCIST PROPAGANDA MEETING

The third anti-Fascist propaganda meeting will be held under the auspices of the Bombay Radical Democratic Party, to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. at the Colaba Bazar. Messrs. R. Panday, Ambardeker, Nadkarni and others will address the meeting.

BALKAN-JI-BARI

Boys and girls of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association will have a programme of Sports, Songs, Stories, Filmshows, etc., on Monday, February 24 at 5 p.m. at Shraddhanand Ashram, Vile Parle.

MONTHLY FLAG SALUTATION IN 'G' WARD

A monthly flag salutation will take place to-day (Sunday) at 8 p.m. in the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee's Office.

BOMBAY SHROFFS' (INDIGENOUS BANKERS') ASSOCIATION

The 30th annual general meeting of the Bombay Shroffs' (Indigenous Bankers') Association will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Association.

BAHAI YOUTH GROUP

The Bahai Youth of Bombay are holding the Youth Symposium this year to-day (Sunday) at the Bahai Hall, Krishna Building, Bori Bunder at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) when speeches will be delivered on various aspects of the Bahai Movement.

MATUNGA ATHLETIC CLUB

The fifth annual general meeting of the members of the Matunga Athletic Club, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga.

S. I. W. SOCIETY'S SCHOOL SPORTS

The first annual sports of the Schools will be held to-day (Sunday) commencing at 2-30 p.m. on the Municipal Play Ground, Round Garden, Matunga (G. I. P.).

Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Secretary, Schools Committee Bombay Municipality will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA

There will be a free public lecture at 6-15 p.m. to-day at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. on the subject of "Shiva the God of Regeneration."

B.E.S.T ATHLETIC SPORTS COMMITTEE

The sixth annual athletic sports will be held on the Cooperage at 2-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday). Mr. A. S. Trollip, will preside, and Mrs. A. S. Trollip will distribute the prizes to the successful competitors.

MUNICIPAL WELFARE CENTRES' SPORTS

The third annual sports of the Municipal Welfare Centres and the prize distribution will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at the Gowalia Tank Maidan (near Gowalia Tank Tram Terminus).

Mr. M. D. Bhat, Municipal Commissioner will preside and Mrs. Bhat will distribute the prizes.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOL, KHAR

The prize distribution ceremony will take place at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the premises of the school. Mr. Madhavalal M. Bhat will preside and Mrs. Bhat will distribute the prizes.

KANNADA SAHITYA STUDY CIRCLE, MATUNGA

A talk on "A Kannadiga's experiences in Bombay" to be delivered at the National Kannada Education Society's School, Chandavarkar Road, Matunga, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) and a discourse on "Telugu Dasa Sahitya" by Mr. K. V. Raman, B.A., on Monday, the 24th instant at the same place at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.).

KANARA BILLAWAR ANATHA SANGHA

The fourth annual general meeting of the Sangha will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) in the office of Messrs. Dabholker & Jeshtaram, Solicitors, Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

YOUNG DAIWADNYA UNION

Under the auspices of the above Union, Prof. J. C. P. D'Andrade will deliver a public lecture on "Law and Freedom" in the hall of the Thakurdwar Municipal Marathi Boys' School, to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

KARNATAK SANGH, BOMBAY

The Karnatak Dramatic Amateurs, Section of the Karnatak Sangh, Bombay, will be inaugurated to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Framji Cowasji Institute Hall, by Mr G. R. Nalawadi, M.L.A. of Dharwar. A Kannada drama entitled "Mohanastra" by Pandit Taranath will be staged at the same time.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Close Shave". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Mark of Zorro". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Little Nellie Kelly." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Thief of Bagdad". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Great Dictator." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Pardesi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"Sanskar". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat". Daily at 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Madhusudan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Raj Nartaki". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Sneh Bandhan". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Matwali Meera". Daily at 4, 6-45, and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Dharma-Bandhan". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

The monthly flag salutation ceremony, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, when Shri Abid Ali Jaferbhai will unfurl the National Flag.

SHRI MAHAVIRA JAINA VIDYALAYA

A meeting of the Old Boys' Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Vidyalaya Lecture Hall, Gowalia Tank Road.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

The sixth annual general body meeting of the Bombay National Guards will be held at 7 a.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the Congress House.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Rebirth—Its Meaning and Purpose" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opposite Flora Fountain to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL HOLIDAY ON MONDAY

Monday, the 24th instant is a Post Office holiday on account of Mahashivratri.

BOMBAY YOUTHS' DEBATING ASSOCIATION

"Congress has outlived its Utility" will be the subject of public debate to be held to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in Vanmali Hall Building, Dadar.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION

The Closing Function of the Refresher Course of the Bombay Geographical Association will be held in the King George English School, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Mr. V. S. Bhide, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, will preside.

COSMO CIRCLE

A talk and symposium will be held in Bandra Club Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. on "Some Implications of the New World Order". Prof. P. A. Wadia will initiate and Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

(BENCO) OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION

The first annual general meeting will take place to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. in the Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga.

All Benares Hindu University and Benco Old Boys are invited.

SUBHAS DAY MEETING

A meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Forward Bloc, Congress Socialist Party, Bombay Shop Assistant's Federation, and Bombay Students' Union to observe Subhas Day to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Chowpatty, when Mr. Narbheram Popat will preside.

DRAMA IN AID OF LITERACY CAMPAIGN

The boys and girls of the Gokhale Education Society's R. M. Bhatt High School, will stage two short dramas viz., "Vana Vihar" by Principal M V. Donde and "Bandhu Bhava" by Mr D. K. Bhingarde, in the Assembly Hall of the Antonio Da Silva High School, Dadar at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) in aid of the Literacy Campaign carried on by the Bombay Adult Education Committee in the City. Tickets ranging from annas 8 to Rs. 2 (As. 4 for school children) will be available from the Office of Antonio Da Silva High School, Portuguese Church Street, Dadar.

DELHI P. C. C.'S CONTRIBUTION TO KAMALA HOSPITAL

NEW DELHI, Feb. 21.

The Delhi Provincial Congress Committee has decided to remit Rs. 1,000 on the occasion of the opening of the Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital at Allahabad. It is understood that this amount will be utilised towards expenses to be incurred for purchase of hospital requirements.—A. P.

WARDHA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Restriction Of Admission

Nagpur, Feb 21

It is understood that the Nagpur University has directed that every class of the Govindram Saksaria College of Commerce, Wardha will have only 50 seats and not more.

This means the College cannot have more than 200 students in the I.Com. and B.Com. classes.—United Press.

LECTURE ON GEETA-RAHASYA

Pujyapad Mahatma Shree Bhasker Maharaj Shree Ganesh Joshi of Baroda will deliver a lecture on "Geeta-Rahasya" to-day (Sunday) in Juhu Lane, Andheri at 5 p.m.

MATUNGA TAMIL SANGAM

Mr. M. Sundaram Iyer will deliver a lecture on 'Tirukkural' in the Sangam Hall, to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

KANARA BROTHERHOOD

The annual social gathering of the Kanara Brotherhood will be held to-day (Sunday) at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). The programme includes dances by Miss Usha Manohar and Miss Shila Naik and light music by Mr. T. Shivalkar.

GITA CLASS

Swami Sambuddhananda of the Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct the weekly class on Bhagawat Geeta at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m.

RELIGIOUS CLASS IN HINDI

Swami Sambuddhanand of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will hold his weekly classes on 'The Teachings of Bhagawan Shri Ramakrishna Parmahansa' to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Mission Library Hall, Khar Road.

BAHA'I YOUTH GROUP

To celebrate the sixth annual World Baha'i Youth Symposium, a public meeting will be held in the Baha'i Hall, Krishna Building, Bori Bunder, to-day (Sunday) at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) when speeches on different subjects will be delivered. Mr. Mani H. M. Mehta will preside.

LECTURE AT ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting will be held at Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Road, Kakadwadi to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Pt. Vijayshankarji will deliver a public lecture on "Life of Mahrshi Dayanand Saraswati."

DIVINE SERVICE

Mr. P. R. Javeri will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

VIVEKANANDA SOCIETY, DADAR

Rao Bahadur C. Ramanujacharya, Hon. Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home, Madras, will give a public talk on 'The life and teachings of Bhagwan Sri Ramakrishna and his disciples' at 5 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at the Society premises on Portuguese Church Street, Dadar (B. B. & C. I. Railway).

BRAHMO SAMAJ DIVINE SERVICE

Prof. Prathapagiri Ramamurthi of Wilson College will conduct Divine Service at the Bombay Brahmo Samaj to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m.

BOHRA LEAGUER PARTY

Mr. Mohamed Amin Azad will deliver a speech on "What is Pakistan?" at Bandukwalla Building, Abdul Rehman Street, to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. Mr. Y. Sheikh will preside.

BRAHMO SAMAJ

Prof. Prathapgiri Ramamurti of Wilson College will conduct Divine Service to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 a.m. at the Bombay Brahmo Samaj, Mazagaon.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

The 93rd general meeting of the Musical Art Society will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Chikitsaka Samuha, Wagle Hall, Kandewadi. A special morning concert by Sangeet Kalanidhi Master Krishnarao Fulambrikar (Music Director, Prabhat Film Co.) has been arranged after the meeting.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND: LIST NO. 161.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 37,69,009-0-7.

Grand total: Rs. 37,74,007-16-7.

DOZEN TEMPLES IN TAMIL NAD OPENED FOR HARIJANS

TRICHINOPOLY, Feb. 21.

Twelve prominent temples in various places in Tamil Nad have been thrown open to Harijans and in all of them caste Hindus and Harijans have been worshipping together without any hitch, says the report of the Tamil Nad Harijan Seva Sangh for the year 1940.—A. P

INFLATION DANGER IN INDIA

The Committee of the Surat Chamber of Commerce has passed the following resolution :—

"The Committee of the Surat Chamber of Commerce invite the attention of the Indian Government and also of the public bodies to the fact that because of the political deadlock, the unsympathetic and unimaginative policy of war finance pursued by the Government and the unparalleled magnitude of the present war, the country is likely to experience severe inflation in the near future with all its evil consequences leaving India in a helpless and emasculated condition unless a truly national well-planned economical policy with an eye to post-war finance and reconstruction is adopted with the co-operation of the country."

"The Committee of the Surat Chamber of Commerce requests His Excellency the Viceroy to take the initiative again with a view to end the political deadlock between India and Britain in the interest of both the countries."

TENTH WEEK!
The Best of All screen-hits New Theatres'
"NARTAKI"
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun., Monday at 1-45 p. m.
MINERVA

WAGING WAR
AGAINST AUTOCRATIC ATTITUDE OF
ORTHODOX SOCIETY!
2 SECOND GLORIOUS WEEK
SCREEN'S CAMPAIGN FOR MARITAL FRANCHISE
CIRCO'S SOUL-STIRRING SOCIAL!
Directed by: BALWANT BHATT
MADHUSUDAN
Starring: KUMAR, MAYA, BANNERJI ASHALATA JIWAN KASHINATH etc.
Drawing Crowds at
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p. m.
Sat., Sun., Mon., & Holidays at 1-30 p. m.

LEAGUE WORKING COMMITTEE SESSION:

LEAGUERS FEEL GRAVE APPREHENSION

Take Strong Objection To Amery's Slogan Of "India First"

March 23 Fixed As 'Pakistan Day'—To Explain Lahore Resolution

MUSLIMS PROUD OF BEING INDIANS

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

The Working Committee of th e All-India Muslim League began this morning at the residence of Nawabzada Liaquatali Khan. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided.

The main item on the agenda is the present political situation, particularly the Satyagraha movement.

Strong disapproval of the latest pronouncement of Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, was expressed by a resolution adopted by the All-India Muslim League Working Committee.

The resolution states:—"The Working Committee view with disapproval the recent pronouncements of Mr. Amery, Secretary of State for India, which are likely to create grave apprehensions in the minds of the Mussalmans, as they give an impression contrary to his previous pronouncements that His Majesty's Government are still contemplating the possibility of a Constitution based on the economic and political unity of India. The term "Indian", the Working Committee would like to point out, covers three times a greater range of people than the term "European" does. It is unfortunate that Mr. Amery, having regard to his responsibility as the Secretary of State for India, should have allowed himself to indulge in slogans such as "India First". Mussalmans of India are proud to be Indians, and firmly believe in India for Indians. It is in that spirit that the Lahore resolution was adopted, because the Mussalmans are convinced that it is the only solution of India's Constitutional problem which will ensure peace, harmony and satisfaction among all elements, interests and inhabitants of this vast subcontinent.

ADHERENCE TO LAHORE RESOLUTION

"The Working Committee reaffirm adherence to the resolution passed at the Lahore session of the All-India Muslim League, laying down the basic principles on which the future Constitution of India must be framed, before it can be acceptable to the Mussalmans of India, viz., that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority—as in the north western and eastern zones of India—should be grouped to constitute "Independent States" in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign".

LAHORE RESOLUTION

A resolution was also adopted to the effect that March 23 every year should be observed all over India by the Muslim League Organisations for explaining the principles of the Lahore resolution, popularly known as the Pakistan Resolution, as the only permanent and peaceful solution of India's Constitutional problem.

MUSLIM LEAGUE WEEK

He also decided that once every three months a Muslim League week should be observed all over India when the policy and programme of the All-India Muslim League should be explained, and a drive should be made to enrol members and efforts should be made for improving the economic, social and educational conditions of the Muslim masses.

It is learned that the resolutions relating to political situation, observance of Pakistan Day on March 23 every year and the resolution relating to observance of Muslim League week will be placed before the meeting of the Council of the League, to-morrow morning. The Council meets at 10-30 a.m.

5 RESOLUTIONS PASSED

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League held a prolonged meeting lasting till 9 p.m., and passed five resolutions, three of which will be placed before the Council which meets tomorrow morning for its confirmation.

The Committee by a resolution, decided to appoint a Sub-Committee consisting of Choudhry Khaliquzzaman, Haji Abdus Sattar, Haji Said and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan to deal with the appeals which have been sent to the Working Committee by Nawab Siddiq Ali Khan, and the District and City Muslim Leagues of Nagpur and take such decisions as they may think proper.

The resolution added that till the decision of the Sub-Committee, the action taken by the Provincial Muslim League against Nawab Siddiq Ali Khan, the City and District Muslim Leagues of Nagpur shall remain in abeyance.

The Sub-Committee is authorised to enquire into the present conditions of the Provincial Muslim League and all its branches, to remove all differences and disagreements and take steps to put the whole organisation on a firm and solid basis so that it may function efficiently and harmoniously.

THOSE. PRESENT

The following attended the meeting: Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Malik Barkat Ali, Chaudhry Khaliquzzaman, Mr. Latif-ul-Rahman, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Haji Essak Sait, Sir Abdulla Haroon, Mr. Abdul Rauf Shah, Begum Mohammed Ali, Kazi Mohammed Isa and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan left Lahore this evening.—A.P.

THAI-INDO-CHINA PEACE PARLEYS

BANGKOK, Feb. 22.

Peace negotiations between Thai and French Indo-China are proceeding smoothly, and there are hopes that the talks will "soon be peacefully concluded", states a Thai Government communique issued to-day (Saturday). Reports that the negotiations have reached a deadlock are denied in the communique.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PLANES BOMB KUNMING ESTABLISHMENTS

TOKYO, Feb. 22

Four Japanese naval planes operating from an Indo-China base bombed military establishment at Kunming, the capital of Yunnan Province at the Chinese end of the Burma Road, states the Japanese News Agency.

Four other Japanese planes, adds the Agency, attacked the upper reaches of the Salwin River and again bombed the Huitung Bridge —a keypoint on the Burma Road —causing heavy damage.—Reuter

ANGLO-AMERICAN ECONOMIC BLOCKADE

Effective Means To Prevent Japan Plunging Into War

LONDON, Feb. 22

In a broadcast last night from London, Sir Fredrick Whyte, former Political Adviser to the National Government of China, suggested that a joint Anglo-American economic blockade would be effective to prevent Japan from plunging into the war. The firm attitude shown both by the United States and Britain to the developments in the Far East had made the situation distinctly easier, but the crisis was not over. Japan, he pointed out, had been making military preparations for the last nine and a half years.—Reuter.

NEGOTIATION UNDER THREAT

French Protest To Mr. Matsuoka

LONDON, Feb. 22

French Delegation to the Tokyo Conference of Mediation in the dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China presented a protest this morning (Saturday) to Mr. Matsuoka against the presence of the Japanese fleet, off the Indo-China coast. The Shanghai correspondent of the A.F.I. Agency learns from Tokyo.

The protest emphasised that the Delegation could not consent to negotiate under this threat. It refers to reports that a Japanese squadron has been cruising in the Gulf of Siam for the past two weeks, has been observed several times recently of the east coast of the isthmus of Kra, and is now engaged patrolling along the limits of the Indo-Cina territorial waters.—Reuter

EDEN'S MESSAGE TO MATSUOKA

Explanation In Diet On Monday

TOKYO, Feb. 22.

A demand is now made that the Foreign Minister of Japan, Mr. Matsuoka, should make a public explanation of his message to Mr. Eden. A representative of the Government said in the Diet that the Foreign Minister would appear on Monday before the diet and give an explanation of his message.—Reuter.

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S COMPLAINT

Sequel To Matsuoka's Mediation Stunt

TOKYO, Feb. 22.

It is understood that the repeated denials by Mr. Matsuoka, Japanese Foreign Minister, that he had made any suggestions for mediation in the war to the British Foreign Secretary followed a complaint by the German Ambassador, General Ott, against the notion that Japan was acting with the understanding of the Axis.

General Ott is reported to have claimed that the British were using Mr. Matsuoka's message as demonstrating German weakness.—Reuter.

EX-KING ALFONSO DEAD

LONDON, Feb. 22.

EX-KING ALFONSO IS DEAD, ACCORDING TO THE LYONS RADIO.—REUTER.

(Ex-King Alfonso of Spain whose death is reported at the age of 54, married Princess Ena in 1906. He received D. C. L. at Oxford in July, 1926 where a Department for the study of Spanish was founded. He was promoted to Field-Marshal of the British Army in 1928.

His mother Queen Maria Christina died in February, 1929. On the proclamation of a Republican Government, King Alfonso suspended exercise of the Royal Power and quitted Spain (on April 15, 1931), followed by the Queen and his family. His eldest son, renouncing the royal rank, married in 1933 Senorita Sampredo-Ojeco, a Cuban lady. The ex-King's first grandchild (a daughter) was born in 1936, and a grandson in 1937. The ex-King had travelled very widely. He was a frequent welcome visitor to England.)

HIS STORMY CAREER

Ex-King Alfonso, the exiled Monarch who was bombed on his wedding day in the streets of Madrid and survived seven other attempts to assassinate him died peacefully to-day at the age of 54 in a Rome hotel after one of the stormiest careers of any ruler of modern times. His death comes only a few weeks after he renounced all his rights to the Crown of Spain in favour of his son Infante Juan. All members of the Spanish Royal Family who could reach his bedside did so, including Queen Victoria Eugenia from whom he had been estranged since 1935. The Crown Prince of Italy was one of the visitors and it was stated that the Italian Royal House and the Vatican were maintaining touch with Alfonso's family.

His assassination was attempted in Paris on 31-5-1905 and on 31-5-1906 when he married Princess Victoria Eugenia of Battenberg a bomb was thrown at the couple as they left the Church. Twenty-four spectators were killed but the King and Queen were unhurt. Another bomb was thrown at the King at Barcelona on 9-7-1908 and another in Malaga on 5-1-1911. An anarchist fired a revolver at him on 13-4-1913.—Reuter.

(EARLIER.)

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Ex-King Alfonso of Spain asked to see his son Don Juan during the short periods of restfulness which he experienced yesterday (Friday), and talked with him about the future of Spain, says the Lyons radio. Referring to the recent death of his Private Secretary, the Marquis of Torres, the Ex-King said: "He wished to go before me to the Great Beyond."

ROME:—The morning bulletin on the condition of Ex-King Alfonso of Spain says that patient passed a less troubled night.—Reuter.

CAPETOWN: The South African Defence Department announces that the patrol vessel "Southern Flow" has been lost through enemy action.

RACING

Passepasse II Again Annexes Rajpipla Cup

Jadhav's Popular Victory On Gloaming: Treble For Baroda

A large crowd was present at Mahaluxmi for the Fourth Day of the Big Meeting. With many solid fancies materialising, punters finished on the right side at the end of the day.

Trainer Patel to whom a double or treble has become a matter of routine, saddled three winners, including Steel Helmet, Kashmir's castaway, who won the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup in no uncertain manner.

Jockey Britt was astride two winners for the Baroda stable on Steel Helmet and Chief Ruler.

PASSEPASSE II REPEATS

The Rajpipla Gold Cup which was won by Passepasse II last year, was again won this year by Mr. H. Madaths, great horse. But the victory this year was not so easily gained as before. The Parlakimedi owned Good Fare, who had only recently beaten Passepasse II over seven furlongs by a short head, again gave many moments of anxiety to the top weight contestant. A large field of 21 horses lined up for the start, the choice of the public falling on Chanak and Passepasse II was next in demand. The latter who had an outside draw, drew away from the bend and was forging with great strides. Just before the stands, Good Fare put in a tremendous burst of run but just failed to catch the winner. Let Slip ran up for place, paying the only three figure dividend for the day.

Steel Helmet, last year's Eclipse Stakes winner, who was recently acquired by Baroda, opened his winning account in his very first outing for his new Patron. Talma was the raging 5 to 2 favourite in the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup but he was nowhere. Britt on Steel Helmet rode a smart race to win easily from Gay Talkie and Shrift.

JADHAV CHEERED

Jockey Jadhav who won the Colaba Cup on Gloaming, for the second successive time was cheered profusely as H.H. the Maharaja of Kashmir led in his new purchase. Gloaming was the most popular winner of the day and on this showing, he should be racing in top division in a short time. Good Care recently promoted ran a gallant race to pay a nourishing dividend for place.

The only big upset of the day was in the opening event in which Shayal Nayif at 6 to 1 won at the expense of the favourite Almaroof. Ala Mahlak was backed heavily in the Ali Bin Talib Memorial Plate but he gave a poor show. Chief Ruler well ridden by Britt successfully staved off the challenge of two outsiders Prince Hilal and Ubayan Faisal.

The daily double paid Rs. 80|8 and the treble Rs. 107|- on the tickets combining Avon Song, Passepasse II and Gloaming.

Details:—

THE CUMBALLA HILL PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr E M W Jayasuriya and Dr. A de Fonseka's SHAYAL NAYIF 8-11 Ramchander 1
Mr Zamand's ALMAROOF 8-2 cd 8-3 Lalloo 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's YOUNG TIGER 9-4 K B Irani 3
Mr S S Chenoy and Lt-Col M S Irani's FARAJ ALLAH 8-0 Md. Khan 4
All ran.
Won by 1 1/4 lengths, short head, neck.
Time: 2 minutes 21 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 82. Places Rs. 24, Rs. 13 and Rs. 34.
Trainer: Mowlud Haji Ali

THE CENTRAL PLATE Distance 1 mile
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's VALENTIA JINKS 8-2 cd 7-9 Narayan Singh 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's LAMBETH WALK 9-0 Lalloo 2
Sir Sultan Chinoy's TALKLESS 8-2 K B Irani 3
Mr A Svamvur's LINGUAPHONE 8-9 Md. Khan 4
Not run: Sugar Baby 8-5, Sauce Anglaise 8-5 and Suryakumar 7-7.
Won by head, 4 lengths, neck.
Time: 1 minute 41 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 38. Places Rs. 65, Rs. 32 and Rs. 39.
Trainer: M C Patel

THE TANSA PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Mr J C D Vanrenen's PHILDERER 9-4 Evans 1
Mr Osman Chotani's HECTIC 7-11 Meekings 2
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's FAIRY QUEEN 8-13 Davison 3
Mr A Jasdan's NEWS 7-7 cd 7-10 Jadhav 4
Not run: Orange Flower 9-0, Masked Raider 7-11 and Potato Jones 7-11.
Won by neck, short head, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 57 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 56. Places Rs. 25, Rs. 59 and Rs. 38.
Trainer: O Randall.

THE HEATH MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr Osman Chotani's OLIVER 8-0 Meekings 1
Mrs L Brooker and Mrs J A Grimshaw's ZENITH 8-11 Roberts 2
Mr A C Ardeshir's MISS O. K. 8-2 cd 8-3 K Hassan 3
Mrs W F J Davis' PRINCEP 8-2 Raffaele 4
Not run: Rising Sun 9-2, Tomtit 8-7 and Shermont 8-0
Won by 1 length, head, 2 lengths.
Time: 1 minute 30 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 22. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 19 and Rs. 30.
Trainer: H Chotani.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr M D Petit's AVON SONG 9-0 Davison 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's SHALIVAHAN 8-9 Britt 2
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's LIME-JUICE 9-2 Jadhav 3
Maharaj Kumars Udayasinhrao Gaekwar and Khanderao Gaekwar of Baroda's PHILTRE 7-11 Whiteside 4
Not run: Levant 8-7, Shadrach 8-2, Blazing Star 8-4, Foxlair 7-9 and High Lights 7-9.
Won by 1 length, 1 3/4 lengths, short head.
Time: 2 minutes 8 3/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 18 and Rs. 16
Trainer: W Buckley.

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP—Distance about 1 1/2 miles.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's STEEL HELMET 9-1 Britt 1
H H the Maharaja of Idar's GAY TALKIE 8-7 Brace 2
Mr N D Bagree's SHRIFT 8-6 Sibbritt 3
Mr J Gasdar's TALMA 9-1 Evans 4
All ran.
Won by 1 length, 1 length, 3 lengths.
Time: 2 minutes 35 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 32. Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16 and Rs. 15.
Trainer: M C Patel.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP—Distance 1 mile.
Mr H Madath's PASSEPASSE II 9-7 Evans 1
The Maharaja of Parlakimedi's GOOD FARE 9-4 Jones 2
Messrs B K Poddar and M D Somany's LET SLIP 8-3 Cook 3
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's LEANDER 7-11 Md. Khan 4
Not run: Harishchandra 8-0 and Bistoli 8-2.
Won by short head, 1 length, 1 length.
Time: 1 minute 30 1/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 39. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 58 and Rs. 115.
Trainer: F W Northmore

THE COLABA CUP—Distance 1 mile.
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's GLOAMING 8-9 Jadhav 1
Mr R L Pereira's GOOD CARE 7-11 Eude 1
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's GOLDEN MANTLE 8-7 Britt 3
Mr Ice's SOLMINT 8-5 Roberts 4
Not run: Eastern Pride 8-7 and Le Duc 7-9.
Tote paid: Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 15, Rs. 70 and Rs. 26.
Trainer: Mahomedalli.

THE ALI BIN TALIB MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHIEF RULER 8-11 Britt 1
Messrs M H and A H Ahmedbhoy's PRINCE HILAL 7-7 Jadhav 2
H H the Maharani Tarabai of Kolhapur's UBAYAN FAISAL 8-0 Sibbritt 3
Mr K J Mehta's HIKMAT PASHA 7-11 Roberts 4
Not run: Royal Rival 7-11

Maha Shivratri Day Racing At Mahaluxmi

ACCEPTANCES FOR MONDAY'S RACES

The following are the Acceptances for the Hospital Day, to be run at Mahaluxmi, on Monday, February 24:

THE CONVALESCENT PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 7 Furlongs.
(To be ridden by Halt Jockeys and Riding Boys on even terms.)
Hampstead 9-4, Wafi Hamid 9-0, Grand Slam 9-0, Golden Morn 8-13, Amir Labnan 8-9, Alwar 8-9, Latiff Hassun 8-9, Banash Sagban 7-9, Pride of Mosul 8-9, Mahoot 8-3, Star Brilliant 8-3, Qa'id al Furat 8-1, Bon Amis 7-9, Kutaiba 7-9, Snow Way 7-9.

THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL PLATE. (Div. II).—Distance 5 Furlongs.
Double Oak 9-0, Countess Nil 9-0, Rose of Dewas 9-0, My Patsy 8-7, Belop 8-11, Rafle 8-11, Tyrant 8-7, Coronation Year 8-3, Sit Fast 8-3, Come True 8-0, Pearl Begum 8-0, Respite 8-0, Sun Rose 8-0.

THE CONVALESCENT PLATE. (Div. II).—Distance 7 Furlongs.
Rafat Beg 9-3, Mujbli Hamid 9-0, Zahir 8-13, Amnawar 8-13, Taj Mahal 8-13, Aneed 8-13 Mikhlif Jabir 8-2 Kannan Beg 8-13, Akhu Amin 8-9, Tarzan 8-9, Metro 8-9, Sahran 8-2, Muwaffaq al Ilah 8-2, Defiant 7-9.

THE SIR J. J. HOSPITAL PLATE. (Div. I).—Distance 5 Furlongs.
Lion Tamer 9-0, Mazarin 8-11, Redouble 8-10, Princess Mumtaz 8-9, Lakhpat 8-7, Sweetness 8-9, Bay Nazir 8-4, Hue D'Or 3-4, Mountain Daisy 8-4, Ginger Biscuit 7-13

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE. (Div. I).—Distance 6 Furlongs.
La Concorde 9-2, Arrow Sting 9-0, Loveable 8-11, Congratulations 8-9, Dr. Mary 8-9, Gilderoy 8-9, Romney's Girl 8-8, Lords 8-6 Honor M. 8-6, Tiger Kid 8-4, Sugar Baby 8-2, Tavern 8-0, American Beauty 7-11, Kamala 7-9.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL PLATE. (Div. II).—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Lord Clarion 9-0, Hautboy 9-0, The Streamer 8-12, Barnegat 8-7, Aer Lingus 8-7, War Dust 8-4, Goolagong 8-4, Wonderful 8-4, Nanice 8-2, Valentia Jinks 8-2, Chowrangi 8-2, Palais Glide 7-11 Fun of the Fayre 7-7, Santa Rosa 7-7.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE. (Div. II).—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Desert Sunrise (late Desert Sunset) 9-4, Dightena Valley 8-11, Highland Lad 8-7, Right Bet 8-7, Torquemada 8-5, Legendary 8-5, Fresh Kid 8-4, Sitara 8-4, Black Magic 8-4, Royal Marcher 8-0, Chitor 8-0, Kotor 8-0, Sir Amos 7-12, Smara 7-12, Night Reveller 7-11, Mormon 7-11.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL PLATE. (Div. I).—Distance 6 Furlongs.
Furore 9-4, Holly Garth 8-13, Neocell 8-11, Masque 8-9, Ganymede 8-9, Gone with the Wind 8-9, Bastion 8-6, Apple Jelly 8-4, Spun Glass 8-4, Royal Apple 8-2 Gipsy Girl 8-2, Hothouse 8-0, Advance 8-0, Bobby in the Barn 7-11, Red Gold 7-7.

THE HOSPITAL FUND PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs.
Can You 9-4, Atilla 8-12, Star of Lanka 9-2, Great Star 8-13, Lu'ayb 8-12, Taj al Farat 8-6, Fadhli Minshad 8-4, King Hilal 8-3, John Wilkes 8-2, Ghussun al Ilah 8-2, Kaid Saoud 8-2, Walk Over 8-2. Jawahir Pasha 8-0, Golden Dawn 7-7, Wheel of Fortune 7-9, Shanghai 7-9, Taj Subhan 7-9 Dalli al Iraq 7-7.

CALCUTTA SPRING MEETING CONCLUDES

Lott Rides Two Winners

CALCUTTA, Feb 22

The Calcutta Spring Meeting concluded to-day, with seven races in which three favourites materialised.

Following are the results of the Calcutta races, Spring Meeting, Seventh Day, Saturday, 22nd February:—

THE DERWENT PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr H M Thaddeus' WINAMAID 8-3 Morley 1
Mr R Wallace's HAPPY DAUGHTER 9-4 Stead 2
Mr S R Varma's SAFE DEPOSIT 8-3 Lott 3
Messrs E Springfield and P Davis' JUSTICE 9-2 Higson 4
Tote paid: Win Rs. 58/8. Places Rs. 19, Rs. 22/8 and Rs. 20/8

THE PALTA PLATE. Division II—Distance 1 mile.
Mr J G Siewert's DUTY TAX 7-7 Peacock 1
Mr A Gujadhur's GAY LAD 8-0 Harris 2
Mrs G Spaul's SIGN PAINTER 8-2 Ayres 3
Major J J Hilliard's NAVAN BOY 8-0 Adley 4
Tote paid: Win Rs. 96. Places Rs. 33/8, Rs. 58 and Rs. 22.

THE PALTA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.
Messrs E G Bromby and E Ringstead's DRAYCOTT 8-5 Ayres 1
Mr N D Bagree's SPOTLESS 8-3 Harris 2
Mr S R Varma's THORNBURY 8-0 Lott 3
Mrs M C O'Connor's MAHRATTA 9-4 Brown 4
Tote paid: Win Rs. 131. Places Rs. 58, Rs. 71/8 and Rs. 29/8.

THE BELVEDERE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr S R Varma's SALLY'S GIFT 8-1 Lott 1
Maharaja of Parlakimedi's WANSFELL 8-5 Ermer 2
Sir David Ezra's FELIBRIGE 7-9 Stead 3
Tote paid: Win Rs. 47. Places Rs. 18, Rs. 43 and Rs. 34.
Trainer: M C Patel
Mrs E J Booth's GOBARNAC 9-4 Ayres 4
Tote paid: Win Rs. 84/8. Places Rs. 31, Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 37/8.

THE BEHAR PLATE. Division I—Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr R R Haddow's KINKAJOU 9-0 Marrs 1
Messrs N D Bagroos and Choubey's DESERT NIGHT 9-3 Morley 2
Mr S C Woodward's NOTHING LEFT 7-13 Peacock 3
Mr S R Varma's BRIDAL ARCH 8-3 Lott 4
Tote paid: Win Rs. 48. Places Rs. 18/8, Rs. 20/8 and Rs. 24/8.

THE BEHAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs S R Varma and Narayan Raja's OLD ALE 8-11 Lott 1
Mr R R Haddow's HARLEQUINADE 9-4 Marrs 2
Mr G V Lloyd's SAN REMO 8-6 Brown 3
Mrs M T Bew's DROICHEAD NUA 8-6 Treffone 4
Tote paid: Win Rs. 30. Places Rs. 16/8, Rs. 19/8 and Rs. 44/8.

THE PALTA PLATE. Division III—Distance 1 mile.
Mr N Hickl's BAGDAD BANDIT 7-13 Foy 1
Mr G Gupta Bhaya's SUNNY MEAD 7-13 Baker 2
Miss Pamela Clarke's GALUMPH II 8-8 Treffone 3
Mrs K J Nicolson's CHIANG 9-4 Brown 4
Tote paid: Win Rs. 77. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 49 and Rs. 18.

SETH K. GOENKA ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

Seth Kedarnath Goenka, Prominent Congress worker, was arrested this evening under the Defence of India rules while he was proceeding to his residence from Chandni chowk.

Mr. Shivaraj Kapur, Congress Worker, was arrested when he offered Satyagraha this evening in New Delhi.—A. P.

Film Fare For Current Week

Two New Films Released

Reception To 'Pardesi' And 'Dharmabandhan'

'Pardesi' was released yesterday at Lamington Talkies. It is a Ranjit production in which full scope to show their talents has been given to Motilal, Madhuri, Khurshid and Snehaprabha. 'Dharmabandhan' of Rose Pictures was also released at Novelty at the hands of Mr. Samaldas Gandhi and Khurshid will be seen in this film also.

'Padosi' at Central is quite prosperous according to expectations The more people see it the more they like it. Not a few have seen it more than once and their appreciation is the keener for it.

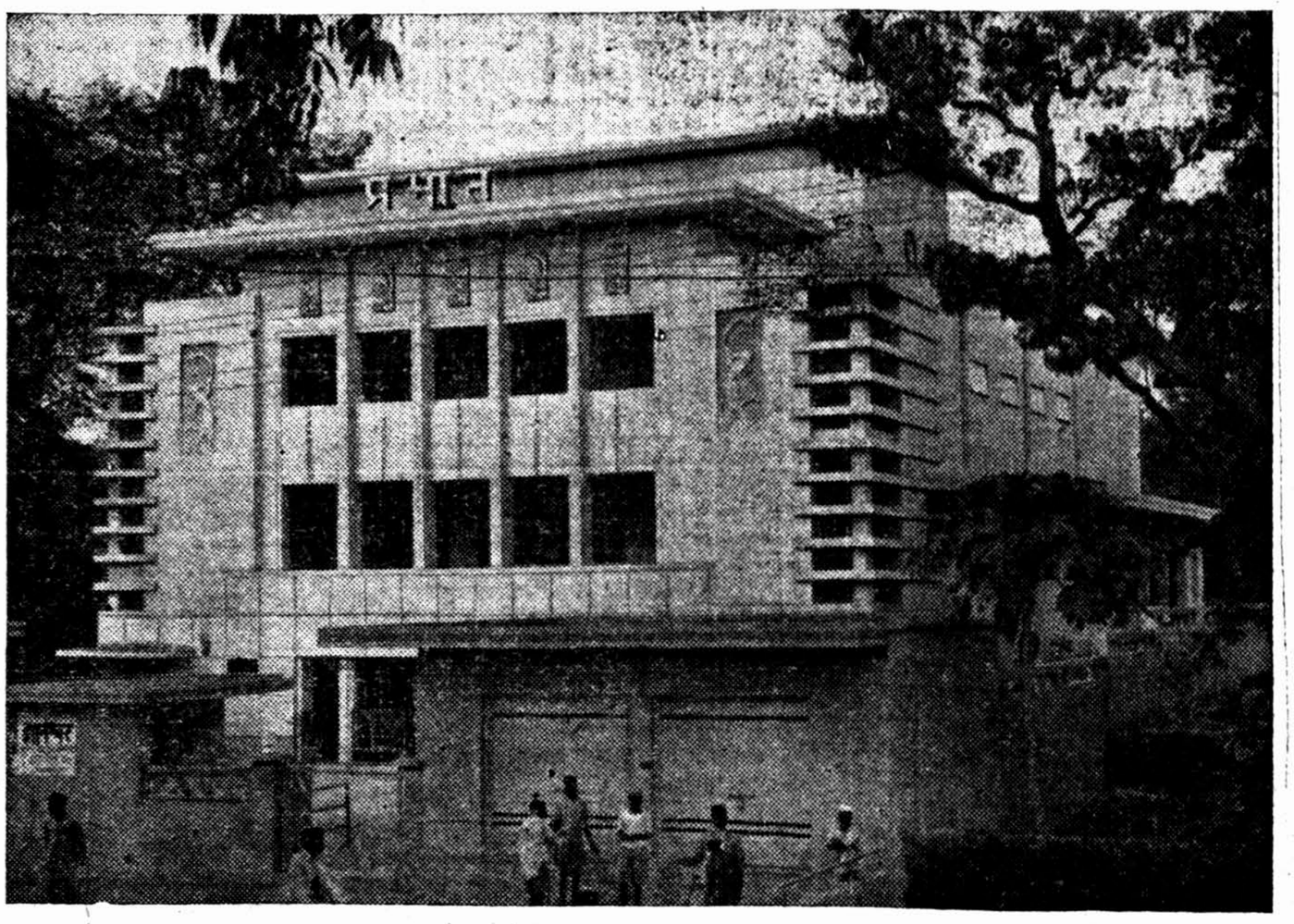
'Madhusudan' which was released a week ago and is said to be doing well 'Nartaki', 'Rajnartaki' and 'Punarmilan' seem to be great favourites because of their dance sequences.

'Sanskar' has been revived at Pathe and will be there till 'Radhika' is passed by the Censors It was quite popular during its first run at Pathe and those who missed it might see it now to their pleasure.

'Lagna Pahave Karoon', 'Bandhan' and 'Narsi Bhagat' have caught popular fancy to an unexpected extent and drawing very good crowds.

Foreign Pictures In Town

'Little Nellie Kelly' at Metro with Judy Garland in the stellar role at Metro is fine entertainment this week. Tyrone Power at Regal in the "Mark of Zorro" as a great horseman and swordsman is bound to appeal to you. 'Thief of Bagdad' is in the fifth week at Excelsior and the 'Great Dictator' with Charlie Chaplin in it threatens to stay as many weeks at the New Empire. 'Close Shave' at Capitol with Laurel and Hardy is a laugh hit. There are daily changes at Broadway this week and 'Ninotchka' will be shown on Monday.



The new cinema house at Thana built by Mr. K. V. Kulkarni. Messrs. Marathe and Kulkarni were the architects for its design and supervision. The contractor was Mr. M. M. Pavri.

Something Interesting About Bette Davis

Bette Davis has several set ideas about her work. Several of her ideas conflict with those held by certain of her sister stars in Hollywood.

Bette, for one thing, scoffs at the notion that actors have to wear their roles like a suit of underwear sewed on for the winter each time a new picture starts. Personally she drops a scene, like a mechanic drops his wrenches at the noon whistle, when her director orders "Cut."

She thinks that taking to newspaper reporters, columnists and magazine writers is a definite part of her job as a screen actress. She goes out of her way to be nice to them. Nice to them, that is, if they have been reasonably nice to her. By "nice to her" she means those who have stuck to the facts concerning herself, both in public life and private, without resorting to sensationalism and distortion to colour up a story. She's had remarkably little of that to contend with, considering her position on the screen. And her friends among the press are many.

She is grateful for the help of her co-workers. She does not take it as hers by right of her star rating, when a fellow player, carpenter or grip goes out of his way to be helpful. Her working life, for that reason, is made remarkably pleasant for her. She helps make it pleasant for others.

She never even suggests that studio visitors be kept from sets on which she is working, even during days of difficult dramatic scenes with lots of tears and heart-rendings.

There was the day, for instance when four females from the Ballet Russe visited the studio during production of "All This, And Heaven Too," Bette's picture with Charles Boyer. Barbara O'Neil, playing the Duchesse de Praslin, and Fritz Leiber, doing the Abbe, were having their difficulties with a very difficult moment of emotional acting when the dancers, at a whispered remark by one of them, broke into hysterical giggles which their handkerchiefs failed to stifle.

The scene, of course, was ruined. Miss O'Neil's righteous anger fired her dark eyes. Bette saved the situation by a low-voiced suggestion to the service boy on the set.

"Draw up some chairs for the ladies", she said sweetly. "I'm sure now they will want to stay the rest of the afternoon."

The women sat down. But their embarrassment, obviously a new feeling for them could not be hidden. They departed shortly better informed on the social graces of the theatre—and Bette Davis.

Bombay Talkies Unit at the "Chronicle" Press for a scene in their coming film 'Naya Sansar', Ashok Kumar with his hand on Director Mukherji's shoulder is quite prominent. Next to him is Suresh of 'Chal Chal Re Nawjawan' fame in an office boy's dress. In the foreground is K. Ahmed Abbas, the writer of the story of "Naya Sansar".

NATIONAL STUDIOS' NEW HOME

Inspection By Film Journalists

Messrs. Chimanlal B. Desai and Y. A. Fazulbhoy, Managing Directors of the National Studios Ltd., invited a number of the City's film journalists and others to tea on Wednesday. evening in their new premises. The guests were shown round the new home of the National films and the big studio and other departments They were also shown their new film "Radhika", which has been held up on account some difficulty that the Censor Board has raised.

The National Studios are reported to be intent on producing Marathi pictures also and they have already chosen, it is said, a story to be called "Nirdosh" in which Nalini Jaywant will be starred.

The offices are at present accommodated in a very spacious bungalow, the ancestral house of one of the leading Parsi families of Bombay, situated in a very large compound which offers the fullest possible scope for unrestricted work of all kinds. On the ground floor of the main office building are the administration departments. The first floor being occupied by Directors and other members of the production staff.

The laboratory, one of the most up-to-date in India, is accommodated in a smaller bungalow close by.

Undoubtedly National Studios now possesses one of the best equipped premises in the whole of the country and the facilities afforded to artistes, technicians and others on the staff will be reflected in due course it is hoped, in the higher quality of the pictures that are made by them.

Subhas-Gandhi Correspondence

(Continued from Page 13)

chosen to remain silent and indifferent. The Maulana has been rushing headlong along the mad path of what he calls a disciplinary action. I am not bothered about it because if he wills it and seeks it, we are ready to meet him on his own ground. He cannot affect our public position in the least and he has only been making himself ridiculous before the public of this province and thereby dragging the name of the Congress to the dust. Since the Maulana's action seems to have your tacit approval. I am not seeking your intervention in this matter. All that I desire is that despite this unfortunate side-show which has been forced on us. we should co-operate where larger issues are concerned and so far as we are concerned, we are anxious to co-operate. In all sincerity I am offering you our co-operation.

I am sending this letter through a relative who is going to Nagpur. I am asking him to wait for a reply.

How is your health? The papers again give disquieting news. I am progressing, but slowly.

With respectful pranams,

Yours Affectionately,

"SUBHAS."

MAHATMA'S REPLY

Mahatma Gandhi gave the following reply from Sevagram, Wardha on December 29:—

"MY DEAR SUBHAS:—You are irrepressible whether ill or well. Do get well before going in for fire-works.

I have not been in consultation with Maulana Saheb. But when I read in the papers about the decision I could not help approving of it. I am surprised that you won't distinguish between discipline and indiscipline.

But I quite agree with you that either of you is more than a match for the Maulana Saheb as far as popularity is concerned. But a man has to put conscience before popularity. I know that in Bengal it is difficult to function effectively without you two. I know too that you can carry on even without the Congress. But the Congress has to manage somehow under the severe handicap.

Suresh wrote to me that Sarat was coming. I have been waiting. He can come any time he chooses and so can you too. You know you will be well looked after here.

As for your Bloc joining C. D. I think with the fundamental differences between you and me, it is not possible. Till one of us is converted to the other's view, we must sail in different boats though their destination may appear, but only appear, to be the same.

Meanwhile let us love one another, remaining members of the same family that we are.

Yours,

BAPU

PLEA TO RECONSIDER DECISION

Mr. Bose wrote the following letter from Calcutta on January 10:—

"My Dear Mahatmaji:—I am glad to receive your letter of the 29th December—not so much for the contents, as for the clarification of your views which it contained. On this side, it is not merely my personal desire to offer hearty and sincere co-operation, but it is the desire of many who stand with me. For doing this, it is neither necessary nor desirable to surrender or abandon our political principles and connections. As you are aware that in the previous struggle, many worked shoulder to shoulder with ardent Gandhites while differing from them on several important questions. Why should not this happen again? I beg you to reconsider your decision.

KINDLY EXPLAIN

There is one sentence in your letter the full significance of which I am not sure that I have grasped correctly. You have said: "Till one of us is converted to the other's view, we must sail in different boats, though their destination may appear, but only appear, to be the same." Does this mean that in your view our political goals are different? How could that be? Kindly tell me what exactly you mean.

There are so many people who are anxious to know our views on the subject under correspondence and some among them expect an agreement between us. Have I your permission to show them the correspondence and if necessary to publish it? So far, I have shown it to a couple of friends only.

I hope you are keeping well. I am better on the whole but some of the complaints are very obstinate.

With respectful pranams,

Yours Affectionately, SUBHAS".

DIFFERENCES ARE VITAL AND FUNDAMENTAL

The letter of Mr. Bose dated January 10 having remained unanswered, Mr. Mukundalal Sircar sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi on January 28 asking for a reply. When he learnt from Sevagram that Mahatma Gandhi did not receive the letter in question, Mr. Sircar sent a copy of the same on February 8 for ready reference to which the following reply, dated Sevagram February 16, was received:—

"Dear Mukundalal, I have your letter. I had to delay replying to you because I got your copy of Subhas Babu's letter first and then his own letter.

The differences in our case are vital and fundamental. Subhas Babu knows them and I expect you too know them. Independence secured through violence would have contents different from that secured through non-violent means. My notion of Independence is Independence of the poorest and the lowliest in the land. But in political language all of us Communists, Socialists, Kisan-Sabhaites, Labourites and others must think of Independence though all will have different meanings for the same word.

So far as I am concerned I have no objection to the whole of the correspondence being published.

You will please let me know as soon as news about Subhas Babu's whereabouts is known."

VIOLENCE AND NON-VIOLENCE

Mr. Sirkar wrote the following letter to Mahatma Gandhi from Calcutta on February 21.

"I have received your letter of the 16th instant and note the contents thereof with respectful thanks.

I am glad to learn that you have no objection to the whole of the correspondence being published. I am, therefore, releasing it to the press.

Though I consider the correspondence on this subject as closed, I feel constrained to say that the sentence in your letter with particular reference to violent and non-violent means, in my opinion, does not arise and is not relevant to the point of clarification sought for by Subhas Babu, because he is a Congressman and the Forward Blocists are Congressmen as well. As such, Subhas Babu and his associates in the Forward Bloc had all along advocated the means of "non-violent" mass struggle as the only potential force to secure Independence and, therefore, the Independence thus secured is surely the independence through non-violent means.

I shall certainly let you know as soon as any news about Subhas Babu's whereabouts is known to us."—A.P.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Support To Miss Kapila Khandwala

C. B. Shah, the General Secretary of the Bombay Students' Union (affiliated to B. P. S. F.) writes:—

Miss Kapila Khandwala M.A. (Mich.), B.T. is contesting the seat in the senate of the University of Bombay. Her academic qualifications of high order, and her special interest and active work in the field of Education entitle her to a place in the Senate.

While working for these several years in a number of institutions she has always helped the cause of the students and the student movement. The student community has found a friend and benefactor in her. On behalf of our Union I appeal to the graduates concerned to vote in her favour.

AUROBINDO'S 'DARSHAN'

Pondicherry, Feb 21

Sri Aurobindo gave 'darshan' to 300 persons this afternoon on the occasion of his mother's birthday. Devotees from all parts of India received his silent blessings.—United Press.

Free Revision Classes For Matric Students

C. B. Shah, the General Secretary of Bombay Students' Union (Affiliated to B. P. S. F.), writes:

Bombay Students' Union has arranged Free Revision Classes for the Matriculation students. The students will be coached in English, Science and Mathematics by experienced teachers from the different schools. The classes will commence from 28th instant at the two centres:—(i) Ram Mohan English High School, Prarthana Samaj, (ii) Fellowship High School, Gowalia Tank.

The admission cards to these classes can be had from the office of the Union, 38, Harvey Road, Chowpatty (near Wilson College) between 6 and 8 p.m. from 22nd February and onwards.

Local Self-Govt. Service Examination

The following press communique has been issued:—

It is notified for the information of those candidates who have filled up the terms for the classes conducted for officers of Local Self-Government Service under the joint auspices of the Local Self-Government Institute and the Government of Bombay for the Diploma of "L. S. G. D." that the Examination for the current session will be held in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, in Paper No. I, Paper II, Paper III, Papers IV and V and Paper VI on the 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th (2 papers) and 31st March, 1941 respectively. The Examinations on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 31st will commence from 8-30 a.m. and on Sunday, the 30th March Paper No. IV will commence from 10-30 a.m. and No. V from 3 p.m. Students should obtain the detailed programme from the office of the Institute and as well as prospectus for the next session commencing from 1st May, 1941 from the Director of the Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 37,60,214-7-7.

For the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund: Rs. 120 The President, Ladies' Committee, B. B. & C. I. Railway, being part proceeds of a Fete organised by the Ladies at Mhow.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 295 The Partners & Assistants of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co. (monthly) as under:—Rs. 150 Mr. R. C. Lowndes; Rs. 75 Mr. D. R. C. Hartley; Rs. 20 Mr. H. G. Jackson; Rs. 15 Mr. K. G. Milne and Mr. C. E. Robertson; Rs. 10 Mr. O. L. Prideaux and Mr. A. B. Jackson; Rs. 100 The Parsi Staff of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd.

For the I.A.F.: Rs. 5,089-14-6 Through the Treasury Officer, Satara; Rs. 999-15 Through the Collector of Thana, Thana district; Rs. 489-9 Through the Mamlatdar, Dapoli, Ratnagiri district; Rs. 353-8 The Assistants & Staff of Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., (monthly) as under:—Rs. 50 Mr. H. F. Milne; Rs. 25 Mr. J. G. Milne; Mr. E. D. Sheppard; Mr. S. J. W. Baldwin; Mr. D. Stewart Brown; Rs. 10 Mr. W. W. Russell; Mr. W. J. Heygate; Mr. B. G. Hampson; Mr. R. J. De Touche; Mr. A. H. Truman; Mr. L. S. Warner; Mr. H. McCarthy; Rs. 5 Mr. Ganpatrao Kashinath Rege; Mr. A Narayan; Mr. J. A. Bharucha; Mr. L. Inwood; Rs. 113/8 Subscriptions below Rs. 5; Rs. 265-8 Through the Treasury Officer, Surat; Rs. 227-11-6 The Staff & Workmen of Messrs. Asbestos Cement Ltd. (monthly); Rs. 213-15 Through the Sub Treasury Officer, Deogad, Ratnagiri District; Rs. 128-2 The Staff of Messrs Duncan Stratton & Co., Ltd (monthly); Rs. 101 Through the Mahalkari, Thana; Rs. 58-4 The Staff of the Hattersley-Hindustan Eng. Co Ltd (monthly); Rs. 57 The Parsi Staff of the Bombay Electric Supply & Tramways Co., Ltd.

Grand total on Friday Rs. 37,69,009-8-7.

THE
PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK,
LIMITED

Established 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs.	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued and Subscribed	Rs.	50,00,000
Capital Paid up	Rs.	31,47,117
Reserve	Rs.	15,15,368
Working Capital as on 31-12-1940	Rs.	9,15,14,000

HEAD OFFICE:—47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

Chairman:—
R. B. DEWAN BADRI DASS.

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N. C. KHORANA,
B.Com., C.A.I.I.B.,
Manager,
Branch Office.

YODH RAJ,
Secretary.

JUTE POSITION

No Need For Undue Pessimism

Calcutta, Feb 21

Mr. W. A. M. Walker, M L.A., Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association speaking at the Royal Exchange to-day, said that it was generally considered that the crop this year would amount to round about 120 lakhs of bales. If they implemented to the full their undertaking with Government, mills would have absorbed some sixty-two and a half lakhs of bales by April 15. It was not possible to forecast export figures, but it might be assumed that by the end of June some 90 lakhs of bales would have been absorbed by mills and export; and this apart from stocks in the hands of middlemen. He did not think it beyond the rounds of reason to expect that the ryot would hold quite a considerable quantity of crop over till next season; therefore, if there were no untoward developments before then, it seemed to him the position did not warrant undue pessimism.—A.P.

TO HELP GROUNDNUT PRODUCERS

New Delhi, Feb 20

A conference held on February 20, 1941, between the representatives of the Government of India and the representatives of the Government of Madras, Bombay and of Hyderabad State to consider the groundnut situation came to the conclusion that it was not practicable to enforce restriction of output by compulsion, but that it was necessary to carry on propaganda directed towards a reduction of acreage, though it was recognised that the present low level of prices would in itself act as a deterrent. It was also agreed that it would be difficult to devise practicable measures for a direct distribution of money to the cultivator. It was, therefore, decided that the most suitable method of helping the cultivator was to encourage the consumption of the crop partly by propaganda drawing attention to the use of groundnut oil as an illuminent, partly by increasing the consumption of groundnut cake as cattle food and manure.

The Governments generally agreed to contribute on an equal basis with His Majesty's Government towards the fund, and it was also agreed that a Small Committee should be set up upon which the Government of India as well as the principal groundnut-producing areas would be represented for the purpose of assisting the scheme.—A.P.

LONDON SEEDS

London: Feb. 21.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 20/6 Feb/March quoted

Wheat Barletta Russo not quoted.

Wheat South Australian 26/6 Feb/March quoted.

GONORRHOEA CURED

OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m and 5 to 8 p.m Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m only.—

Visit Personally.

SANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.),

Near Prarthana Samaj Tram Junction, Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

YARN MARKET REMAINS DULL WITH WEAKNESS IN COTTON

Dealers' Stocks Increasing

Bombay, Feb 19

The yarn market has remained very dull and featureless throughout the whole past week so far as Indian yarns are concerned and whilst prices have remained nominally unchanged in many cases, the tendency remains distinctly uncertain and there has yet been no revival of confidence amongst the dealers and consumers. Reports from almost all important consuming centres are yet not reassuring and demand for Bombay mills yarns has been practically very restricted. On the face of this, cotton prices have declined further during the later part of the week probably due to various rumours regarding the Far Eastern situation and this has naturally unfavourably affected the Indian yarn prices. Stocks with the dealers have been gradually increasing and they are more inclined to sell their holdings than to make any fresh purchases at the moment. As regards cloth markets reports are comparatively better and more hopeful. As regards Export markets, demand has completely fallen off from Rangoon probably due to unfavourable reports about Burma Road. There have been increased enquiries from Hongkong but the prices offered are much too low and therefore only a limited business has been possible and that too in cheap grade qualities. The recent development in the Far Eastern situation combined with increasing difficulties about freight are likely to restrict further business with Far Eastern markets. The future tendency is not yet hopeful.

ENGLISH YARNS

There has been no business possible in Manchester yarns at present owing to the War.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

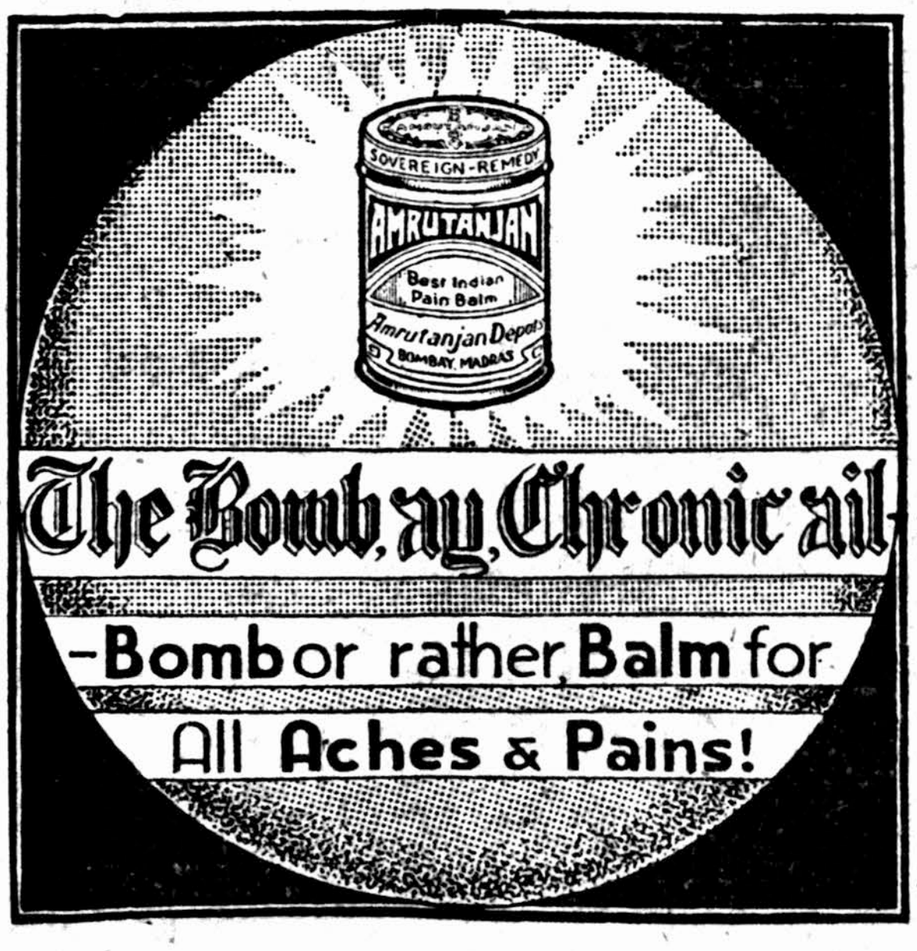
A hectic rise in prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns both in single as well as in twofold, in grey as well as in bleached was in evidence during the week especially in the later part owing to various rumours about the recent developments in the Far Eastern situation and prices have improved all-round to the extent of about 1/2 to 3/4 anna per lb. with a firmer tendency at the close. As regards Mercerised yarns considerable speculative turnover has taken place during the week and prices have improved to the extent of one anna per lb. in various qualities. Reports from all important consuming centres all over the country have been recording a similar rise in Japanese and Shanghai yarns with firmer tendency. Fresh forward business with Japan and Shanghai is getting increasingly difficult on account of much higher prices quoted by Japanese and Shanghai spinners and also due to recent developments in the Far East. The future tendency is hopeful.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

The market has continued to remain very firm during the whole week both in artificial silk yarns as well as in staple fibre yarns and prices have advanced to the extent of 2 to 3 annas per lb. in many well-known qualities. Rumours about increase in Import duty in the forthcoming Budget combined with the Far Eastern developments induced speculative buying not only in the local market but also from various important markets all over the country and prices have experienced a considerable rise at the close of the week. Fresh forward business with Japan continues to remain moderate. The future tendency is yet hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., has been rather restricted on account of absence of interest from the dealers as well as consumers owing to continued decline in cotton prices. On the week's trading there has been a decline to the extent of about Rs. 2 to Rs 3 per bale in 20 1/2s as well as in 10 1/2s with an easy tendency. The future outlook is uncertain.



Cricket

GOVERNOR'S XI MAKE 118

Naidu's Team Reply With 112

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 22

The Governor's XI were all out for 118 in their first innings in a three-day match between Governor's XI and Major C. K. Naidu's XI, in aid of the War Purposes Fund.

NAIDU'S XI MAKe 112

Major C. K. Naidu's XI were all out for 112 runs at 5-20 p.m. thus giving a lead of 6 runs to the Governor's XI in the first innings.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA MAKE 277 FOR 4

POONA, Feb. 22

In the Ranji Trophy Match, today at close of play Maharashtra had made 277 runs for four wickets (Bhajikar batting 120, Sarvate batting nil).—A. P.

Hockey

LUCKNOW UNIVERSITY WINS

LUCKNOW, Feb. 22

In the semifinal of the Inter-'Varsity Hockey Tournament, the Lucknow University beat the Madras University by one goal to nil after extra time.—A. P.

CENTRAL P. W. D. ELIMINATED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22

In the semifinals of the Yadhavindra Hockey Tournament, this evening, Bhopal Wanderers defeated Central P.W.D., by one goal to nil after extra time, and the Bombay Customs drew with Bhagwant Club Tikamgarh B. the score being one goal all.—A. P.

SCATTERED SHOWERS IN ASSAM AND C. P.

POONA, Feb. 22.

Scattered showers occurred in Assam and Central Provinces. Dibrugarh reports half an inch and Sibsagar quarter.

Temperatures were higher than usual in north-east India.—A. P.

Weather Summary

Poona, Feb 21

Precipitation has been widespread in wesern Himalayas, Chota Nagpur and occurred locally in plains of east and north Punjab. A few light thundershowers are also reported from North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Bengal, Central Provinces plains and United Provinces.

The chief amounts of rainfall: Dalhousie one inch; Srinagar three quarters.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22nd Feb. 1941:—

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. —.053 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.7 deg.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.2 deg.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs. 81.6 deg. (2.0 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs. 70.8 deg. (2.5 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N N W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hr.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 164 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq: 10) 1.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22/2/1941

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 77.0 deg. F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.92 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

MONTHLY SETTLEMENT RATES

Bombay: Feb. 22.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s February 125 April 126 June 127

Yarn No. 10 1/2s February 147 April 146 June 146

Yarn No. 20 1/2s February 186 April 190 June 192

Yarn No 40s February 280 April 284 June 285

LONDON REACTIONS TO TURKISH-BULGARIAN PACT

Is It An Axis Diplomatic Victory?

LONDON: Feb. 19.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "News Chronicle" writes:—

Official comment in London on the 18th on the Turkish-Bulgarian Non-Aggression Pact emphasised the view that the agreement in no way indicates any change in Turkey's steadfast loyalty to her alliance with this country.

All diplomatic reports from Turkey, the whole tone of the German Press and radio and especially the cordial atmosphere of collaboration evident in the most recent Anglo-Turkish Staff talks, which were satisfactorily concluded a few days ago, give evidence of the firm resolution on Turkey's part to defend Turkish interests and to abide by her political commitments.

Unofficially it is regarded as perhaps unfortunate that the announcement of the agreement should have come at a time when the political situation is such that the Germans have been able to twist its provisions into ammunition for their propaganda war of intimidation in the Balkans, but it must be realised that had the Turks refused to sign such an agreement, or had they broken off the negotiations begun some time ago to reinforce Balkan unity, that itself would have given the Germans an opportunity of alleging that it indicated a Turkish intention to attack Bulgaria.

The very jubilation with which the German and Italian Press and radio have hailed the Pact as an Axis diplomatic victory over Britain indicates, perhaps more clearly than any other evidence, the settled German intention to use Bulgaria as a base for the extension of the war south-eastwards.

This naturally brings once again into the foreground the question of British aid for Greece in case of a German stab in the back. There is no doubt in any mind in London that such help will be given unstintedly.

How, when and where that help is to be given must depend primarily on Greece's wishes and requirements, but close collaboration between the Greek and British military and political authorities ensures that those wishes and requirements are fully known, both in the Middle East and in London.

Output Of Indian Ordnance Factories

New Delhi, Feb 21

Increases in the output of munition from Indian ordnance factories have been recorded in the production of several items of gun ammunition, small arms ammunition, grenades, new rifles, bayonets, containers for respirators, etc.

To establish manufacture by the trade of certain items of army equipment previously manufactured in ordnance factories only, exhibitions have been held in Calcutta and Lahore and will later be held in Bombay and Madras.

Already the civil trade is producing large quantities of empty shells, components of various kinds, hand grenades etc.—A.P.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay: Feb. 22.

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	30	0	0
Highest	30	7	0
Lowest	30	0	0
Closing	30	6	0
Groundnuts February—			
Opening	26	2	0
Highest	26	2	0
Lowest	26	0	0
Closing	26	2	0
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	18	12	3
Highest	18	15	9
Lowest	18	12	0
Closing	18	14	6
Groundnuts May—			
Opening	26	2	3
Highest	26	6	6
Lowest	26	1	6
Closing	26	5	0

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS.

Bombay: Feb. 22.

Wheat May	0	4	6
Linseed May	0	6	0
Groundnut May	1	10	0
Castorseed May	2	0	0
Cottonseed May	0	15	0
Silver 1st Settlement	0	10	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	1	3	0
Gold 1st Settlement	0	8	0
Gold 2nd Settlement	0	11	0

PEPPER & GINGER

Bombay: Feb. 22.

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.:—

	Rs.	as.	ps.
Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	76	0	0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy	78	0	0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy	80	4	0
Ginger bleached per cwt	15	0	0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt	12	4	0

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: Feb. 22.

	Extra Spr fine	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P	123	121	119	117	
M G Punjab	123	121	119	117	
M G Rajputana	130	128	126	124	
M G Oomra No. 3	152	149	146	143	...
M G C. P. No. 1	174	171	168	165	...
M G C. P. No. 2	159	156	153	150	...

LONDON.—A Portuguese Military Delegation of seven, headed by Col. Rodrigues of the Portuguese General Staff, has arrived in London by air to study Air Defences as guests of the British Government.—Reuter.

On The Air

SUNDAY, FEB. 23.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Puria Dhanasri on Sarangi. 5-10 Usman Khan. 5-30 Kailash Mathur. 5-45 Jamila Bai. 6-15 Nabi Jan. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For Villagers only. 7-45 Allah Di. 8 Life in Malaya, 2: Talk in Hindustani. 8-14 Usman Khan. 8-20 It has happened or Delhi Radio Orchestra. 8-25 Ramzan Khan. 8-35 Jamila Bai. 8-50 Next week's programme. 9-45 Nabi Jan. 10 Ramzan Khan. 10-20 Shankara on Sarangi. 10-25 Jamila Bai.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Rajen Sarkar. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Bhavgeets. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 For film fans. 9-45 Hamid Husain: Hamidi recital. 10-30 Cricket comments (relay from Poona). 12-57 p.m. News in Hind. 1 Azmat Husain. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch Hour Music. 3-30 Cricket comments (Poona relay). 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 G. S. Patanker. 5-15 Kannada song. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Azmat Husain. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Pramila Bai. 6-25 A I R Quartet. 6-35 Vazir Bai. 6-55 Gujarati Geets. 7-5 G. S. Patankar. 7-15 Melodies from Movies. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Dinanathrao Mangeshkar. 7-55 News in in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in Sport: Talk in English. 8-45 News-p.ay (Gujarati). 9 News in Hindustani. 9-30 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 10 Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Musical Pot-Pourri. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Azmat Husain. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Laxmi Bai of Baroda. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical Interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Instrumental music. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 G. S. Patanker. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Pramila Bai. 8-10 Jaltarang solo. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-10 Vazir Bai. 9-30 Dinanathrao Mangeshkar. 9-50 Prabhu Mahima. 10 Mir ki Nazuk Mizaji: Literary sketch in Hindustani. 10-30 Azmat Husain.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

8 p.m. Profulla Kumar Sinha. 8-15 Nivarani Chatterjee. 8-30 Bolai Chatterjee. 8-50 Katha-O-Sur. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Meera Dev Burman. 7-40 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 7-55 Purna Chakravarti: Sitar solo. 8-10 Mrinal Kanti Ghose. 8-25 Lalit Mohon Mukerjee. 9 Towards Victory, 6: Talk by G. S. G. Vernon. 9-45 The Calcutta Symphony Orchestra.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-45 p.m. For children. Animals and Birds—by Mr. M. N Beg. News—A talk by Mr. Syed Mohd. Askari. 7-45 Urdu Poetry—Old and New—by Mr. A. Akhtar. 8 News in Urdu. 8-20 News in English

B. B. C. Programme

(W.L. 3-50 a.m. to 10-5 31.55m. and 49.10m. 6 p.m. to 8-15 25.53m. and 7-30 to 10 31.55m. and 49.10m.)

16-25 Programme. 16-30 News. 16-45 Britain Speaks. 17-00 Religion Under Fire: By Father M. Dempsey 17-15 Programme. 17-30 Myra Verney, Soprano (To-day We Present). 17-45 Feature: These Men Were Free—Number 7, Carnot. 18-30 News. 18 45 Questions of the Hour. 19-15 Orchestra Mascotte. 19-25 Programme. 19-30 Talk: People of Britain (19-30 to 20-00 Hind. Prog. on GSP and GRU—News and Programme). 19-45 Programme. 20-00 In Town to-night (20-00 to 20-30 Hind. Prog. on GSP and GRU—Prog. for English-speaking listeners).

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: Feb. 22.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Shipment December Rs. 9/6 F.B.H.
Shipment March Rs. 9/4 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ready ordinary Rs. 14/2 to Rs. 14/6
Ready large grain Rs. 14/8 to 15/8.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON RUBBER

London: Feb. 21.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb. 13-1/16 sellers.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: Feb. 21.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£	70 1/2
Indian Stocks—	£	
3 per cent 1948		86 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later		99
Consols 2 1/2 per cent		77 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961		104 1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent		103 1/2
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90		113 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent		110 7/8
Chartered Bank of I.A. and China		7 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)		73
National Bank of India		32 1/4

Share Market Rules Quietly Steady

SMALL BUYING AND NARROW MOVEMENT

Operators Await Budget Proposals

Bombay: Feb. 22.

As the time for the Central Budget is drawing near, the local Share Bazar finds little fresh business and prices are fluctuating within a narrow range without any definite tendency. It is impossible for any one to form any reliable opinion about the market in view of Budget uncertainty and small operators are inclined to even-up open interest. On Monday the market will remain closed on account of Maha Shivratri and New Vaida will commence from 1st proximo and the last day for the present settlement is 4th proximo.

There were no signs of real weakness in the Wall-Street market on Friday where offerings were light but nervousness over Oriental and Balkan possibilities over the long week-end balanced the continued uptrend of industrial and business indices. U. S. Steel shares closed 1/4 down at 57 1/8 and Anaconda Copper Mining shares declined 3/8 at 25 3/8 dollars.

Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 1945 and improved to Rs. 1957 while Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 379 and hardened to Rs. 382. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1082 and with a slightly improved buying advanced to Rs. 1090. Bombay Burmas were quietly steady at Rs. 538 and Associated Cement shares changed hands at Rs. 145/12 Swadeshi Mill shares were in demand at Rs. 281.

On the whole the tone of the market was steady and while the industrial outlook remains favourable operators are inclined to await the Budget. It is true that our industries are doing well, but commodity prices are not attractive and the return to agriculturists does not suggest any signs of boom. Money market is very easy and this remains the chief prop for buyers. Towards the close there was slightly increased selling and the market was quietly steady.

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Feb. 22.

100	Ahm. Advance	273	2
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1092	8
100	CENTURY	381	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay: Feb. 22

Bombay Dyeing (1086/4) 1082 1087 1086 1090 1092
Century (379) 379 381/8 381
Central India (306/8) 305 307
Kohinoor (418/8) 418 417 419
New Great (430) 430 431 432
Simplex (108) 107 108
Swadeshi (277/8) 276 281
Associated Cement (143/8) 143/4 143/12 143/4
Andhra (1845) 1845
Tramways Ordinary (136) 136
Tata Hydro (184) 184 187
Tata Power (1642/8) 1645 1650 1647 1650
Tata Steel Defd. (1948/12) 1945 1952 1950 1960 1955 1956
Tata Steel Ordinary (380) 379 381 380 382 381/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (148/8) 148/8 148/4
Bellapur (210/8) 210/8
Bombay Steam (320) 320
Bombay Burma (531/4) 532 538 536 535.

100	CENTRAL INDIA	307	0
100	COLABA	175	0
100	Coorla	105	0
250	David	30	0
250	Dawn	342	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0 8	9
100	FINLAY	183	8
100	GOKAK	211	0
1000	Hindustan	1925	0
100	Indore	57	0
100	Khatau	149	6
100	KOHINOOR	419	0
250	LAXMI	538	2
100	MORARJI	227	0
250	Model	78	8
50	MYSORE X.D.	110	0
200	NEW GREAT	432	0
100	Oosmanshahi	55	0
100	Phoenix	266	0
25	Sassoon Silk	85	8
1000	Sholapur	2790	0
50	SIMPLEX	108	0
100	SWADESHI	281	0
100	SWAN	179	0
500	Vishnu	1277	8
1000	Western	1080	0
	BANKS		
50-100	BARODA	109	0
25-50	CENTRAL	43	6
500	IMPERIAL	1561	4
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	385	10
50-100	India	145	4
100	RESERVE BANK	105	4
5	UNION	6 10	6
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	143	4
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	633	12
15-100	JUPITER	13	8
20	Mercantile	64	12
15-75	NEW INDIA	41	4
200	Oriental	3950	0
10-50	Vulcan	8	3
	ELECTRIC		
100	AHMD. OLD X.D.	176	14
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1845	0
10	AJMER	12	3
50	BOMBAY TRAM	136	0
100	Bombay Suburban	185	0
10	Broach	14	0
100	Karachi	213	12
100	Poona	215	0
100	Surat	180	0
100	TATA HYDRO	187	0
1000	TATA POWER	1650	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	920	0
100	C. Province	105	0
100	Dhond Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat X.D.	103	0
100	Mandra Bhon	183	8
100	Pachora Jamner	63	8
100	Sara Sirajgunj	105	0
500	Tapti Valley	660	0
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corporation	5	3
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	1
10	Indian Iron and Steel	31	2
10	SHIVRAJPUR	38	4
30	TATA STEEL DEF	1956	4
75	TATA STEEL ORD	381	8
10	Steel Corporation	19	1
	MISCELLANEOUS		
100	ALCOCK	572	8
10	Air Service	3	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	210	8
200	Bombay Safe Dep. N	590	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	320	0
125	B. BURMA	535	0
50	B. Burma Cont.	184	6
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 5	6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88	6
100	IND. BLEACHING	128	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	46	12
100	Ind Radio Def	513	12
100	Indian Radio Ord.	507	8
100	Port Canning	89	0
30	PREMIER Con.	96	0
15	SCINDIA	21	1
25	Tata Oil	42	0
100	Wimco	280	8
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1535	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	308	12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.) X.D.	76	4
5	p.c. Central India (T. F.)	632	8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const. 1st	118	8
6	1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	110	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	153	2
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1575	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	212	8
7	1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	148	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	741	4
	DEBENTURES		
3	3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
6	p.c Andhra Valley	101	4
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	8
5	p.c. Sholapur	76	4
5	p.c. Tata Hydro	100	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 22.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 96-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-12
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 94-3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-4
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108-1
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104 8
3 per cent War Bonds 100-10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-8

TAX FREE LOANS.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-1
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 115-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 107-8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 128
6 per cent K P T 1956 128

Tone: Quietly steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: Feb. 22.

LONDON:—
B C RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 21st August
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 31/32 to 21st Aug.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 21st August
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal.
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 85 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 21 3/4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 127 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong/London 1/3 1/32 22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 0/3 21/32 22nd inst.
New York/London 4.03 21st inst.
London/Java 7.58/62 21st inst.
London/New York 4.02 1/2-3 1/2 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 17.30/40 21st inst.
London/Stockholm 16.85/95 21st inst.
London/Japan 1/2 1/2 21st inst.
London/Canada 4.43/47 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near. Steady forward.
Gold £8/8/0 21st inst.
Silver London Ready 23 3/8 21st inst.
Silver London Forward 23 5/16 21st inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 20th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 21st inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 21st inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call amendable.
3 months 1/2 per cent
6 months 3/4 per cent
Tone: Very easy

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Feb. 21.

T T London on New York 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2, Madrid 40.50, Montreal 4.43/4.47, Berne 17.30/17.40, Stockholm 16.85/16.95.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: Feb. 22.

After an easier opening the market displayed an upward trend in sympathy with a steadier tone in cotton and closed better than yesterday's levels. Tata Deferreds opened at 1880 and steadily advanced to 1895 being quoted at the close at 1892/8. Tata Ordinaries opened at 372/8 and likewise improved to 374/8. Bombay Dyeings, however, ruled steady at 1045. Indian Irons were slightly better at 31/4.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (1885) 1880 87/8 85 95 92/8
Tata Ordinaries (372/8) 372/8 73/8 73 74/8

Tata Ordinary 374/8, Tata Deferred 1892/8, Indian Iron 31/4, Bombay Dyeing 1045, Century 360, Central India 291/4, Kohinoor 413/12 Associated Cement 140, Bombay Burma 515, Scindia Steam 21/2, Tata Hydro 181/14, Reserve Bank 105, Imperial Bank F P 1562/2, Central Bank 43/4, Bank of India 145, 3 1/2 per cent Paper 95.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: Feb. 22.

Following a decline of 7 pts in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 183 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 182/8 on scattered selling. At the decline there was general buying and prices hardened to Rs 184. The Mahajan Association market was closed to-day and some Mahajan operators were reported buying in the Pucca market. The tone of the market was steady.

There was steady buying and prices hardened to Rs. 185. There was active professional buying and even some operators were reported buying single call options. Prices advanced to Rs. 185/8. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

F G M G Broach April/May	Rs. 185/0
F G M G Broach July/August	Rs. 188/4
Fine M G Oomra March	Rs. 146/8
Fine M G Oomra May	Rs 148/12
Fine M G Oomra July	Rs. 150/12
F G M G Bengal March	Rs. 120/0
F G M G Bengal May	Rs. 121/4

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 409 penny points at 1/6.
Broach J/A below Liverpool July 404 penny points at 1/6.
Broach A/M below New York May 325 cent points at 331.
Broach J/A below New York July 299 cent points at 331.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool: Feb. 21.

	UPPERS.	GIZA NO. 8
Spot	11.13+2	12.08+2
March	10.42—0	11.08+1
May	10.43—0	11.07+1
July	10.44—0	11.03+1
November	10.39—0	11.05+1

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: Feb. 21.

		Highest	Lowest	Closing at 5 p.m.
Broach	A/M	184 1/2	183 1/4	183 1/2
Broach	J/A	187 3/4	185 3/4	186 1/2
Oomra	March	145 1/2	144	144
Oomra	May	147 3/4	146 1/4	146 1/4
Oomra	July	149 3/4	148 1/2	148 1/2
Bengal	March	119 1/2	118 1/2	118 1/2
Bengal	May	120 1/2	119 1/2	119 1/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay: Feb. 22.

On Friday London Gold was unchanged at £8/8/0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 at New York. London spot silver was unchanged at 23-3/8d. and forward quotation was also unchanged at 23 5/16d. The market was quiet, but steady with a very small business. New York spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4-cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/8. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 62/5/9 and forward parity was Rs. 62/3/6. The local market was fairly steady with active buying in Gold. Local operators were buying call options but silver was easier on increased liquidation.

Quotations were as under:—

	Gold	Silver
Ready	Rs. 42 11 5	62 12 0
Pagan	Rs. 42 12 0	62 9 0

Sovereigns: Rs. 28/14.

LONDON SILVER

London: Feb. 21.

Spot	23 3/8
Forward	23 5/16

LONDON GOLD

London: Feb. 21.

Gold bars fine per Oz. £8/8/0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: Feb. 22.

Yellow metal sheet Rs. 70
Copper sheets Rs. 70
Tone:—Steady.

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York: Feb. 21.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following New York Stock Exchange report:—

	Dollars
United States Steel	57 1/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	25 3/8
Kennecott Copper	33
General Motors	41 7/8
American Telephone and Telegraph	158 1/2
Western Union Telegraph	20
New York Central R R	12 3/8
Socony	8 1/2
Consolidated Oil	5 3/8
Texas Corporation	35 1/4
Chase National Bank	29 3/4
National City Bank of New York	26
Lockheed	22 3/4
Sears Roebuck	71 1/2
Du Pont	148

Hockey League Championship

City Police Tops First Division

(By J. C. Maitra)

It must be very gratifying to sportsmen in India that, despite the terrible condition in Europe, they are still able to continue their activities almost normally. The only game which is experiencing some difficulty at present is Lawn Tennis. The supplies of balls are extremely few and far between. We have to depend wholly on the importation from foreign countries, particularly from England. India is not yet in a position to manufacture them. Even if we want it we cannot do so now. Because we have not got the necessary machinery for it. Nor is it possible to import them. It is also a question, whether we have any person in this country who knows the method of their manufacture. So, even if we had the machinery, we could nor produce them for want of skilled men for the job.

PRICES SOAR HIGH

It is, therefore, a certainty that we shall have to stop Tennis from next season until the war is over and we are fortunate to obtain supplies again. This is a very distressing situation no doubt. But looking to the circumstances, we cannot grumble. Every other game which depends on its supply of requisites from Europe will have the same difficulty. Fortunately, there are some games like football, cricket and hockey which can depend upon the local manufactures for their continuance during the war. I have no doubt the prices will soar up high. The manufacturers and the dealers are sure to take every advantage of the situation.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

The price of tennis balls has gone up abnormally high. I am told the dealers are trying to make the best bargains possible. Would it be at all surprising if the sporting commodities show a similar tendency to reach the peak? In that case, it would be well-nigh impossible for most clubs, which ordinarily live from hand to mouth, to continue their activities. In consequence there is bound to be a great slump in the sporting world in the near future. I hope the Government will see to it that the manufacturers and dealers of sporting goods do not exploit the situation to their utmost advantage.

CHANCE FOR INDIAN MANUFACTURERS

Every Indian will welcome the day when Indian manufacturers are able to produce goods equal in quality and price with the foreign importations. I must say their products have improved a good deal in recent years and the prices are reasonably low in comparison. Still it will be idle to deny that there is much room for improvement. Here is a golden chance for them to capture the home market for all times. Will the manufacturers make their best efforts to turn out articles as good as are imported from outside? I refuse to believe that they cannot do so by engaging their best efforts in the process. Will they try now and assure their future?

BOMBAY LEAGUE

Hockey is now in full swing everywhere. Bombay has just seen the conclusion of two, or rather three, League tournaments. The B. P. H. A. had their First and Second Divisions and there was the Parel League run by the Parel Sporting Club. The first division had eight teams and the second had three sections with eight teams each increased by one in the last. The Parel League entertained 29 teams dividing them into four sections. Each team had one game only with the rest of its division or section. Return matches could not be arranged for want of grounds. That is a great pity. The B. P. H. A. arranged all its matches on the Association ground, the second division teams having to play at 4 p.m. generally.

"FREE-GATE" SYSTEM

In previous years the Association had arranged matches at the Parsi Gymkhana and Reclamation grounds. But they were popular neither with the teams nor spectators. Sometimes it was difficult to find umpires also. The B. P. H. A. therefore thought it prudent to hold the matches at one place only and that was on their own ground. Its easy access from Office Quarters has made it a popular resort. For most part of the League season, the fans can watch the games free of charge. And that is undoubtedly an excellent incentive for many people to wend their way to Churchgate in the afternoons. I am sure the "free-gate" system is no loss to the B. P. H. A. financially. For most of those who turn out and give vocal support to the contestants daily would not care to pay for the fun or exercise.

OBJECT UNFULFILLED

However it pays the Association in the long run. When they put up the stands and the corrugated fencing round the ground before the Provincial championships all these people flock to witness the matches from inside. Perhaps, it may pay the W. I. F. A. also to do likewise. However that is another matter. I have somewhat strayed from my original proposition that the games during the League period should be played on more than one ground, so that the teams may have the return matches. The main object of the League tournament is to give the teams ample practice. With seven games in three months. yon can imagine what an amount of practice they have. The junior teams are somewhat fortunate in this respect, as they can play both at Churchgate and at Parel at the same time. But the senior teams are not permitted to do so.

I would, therefore, suggest that from next Season the Cooperage ground be made use of also. As far as I know the ground is available for most days in the week. Is it not possible for the B. P. H. A. and the W. I. F. A. to come to terms in this respect? I know the C. C. I. authorities are also anxious to let the use of their ground for such purposes. It is worth considering. Some people suggest that the number of teams in the first division should be increased. That is an alternative which should be accepted in case other grounds are not available. If we can get the Cooperage, I do not see any reason why return matches should not be played instead.

POLICE ON TOP.

Now to turn to the League itself. The first Division Championship has been won by the City Police. Their defence may be said to be more responsible for their success than their attack. A solitary defeat mars their invincible record. The B. B. & C. I. Railway stands second in the list with a draw and a defeat in their accounts. The Customs are no longer the heroes of yore. Their crack players are now cracking up with age. They have not been able to replace them with suitable substitutes. Still they showed remarkable improvement in the closing stages which pushed them up to the third place. It seems they are going to make a bold bid again for the Provincial Championship this year.

LUSITANIANS UNFORTUNATE

The Young Sports finished fourth in the table with seven points to their credit—five points separating them from the leaders. The G. I. P. Railway who were expected to do great things were unable to fulfil their promise. Their mighty forward line were bottled up more often than not and thus they were shoved down to the fifth place. The "Times of India" occupied the next one. The Lusitanians fared rather badly to be knocked down to the last but one step. Their old glory seems to be receding from them from year to year. The Wooden Spoon fell to the lot of the H.V.M.—one victory and six defeats being registered against them. They will have to go down to the Junior Division next season, the "Times of India" and the Lusitanians accompanying them there.

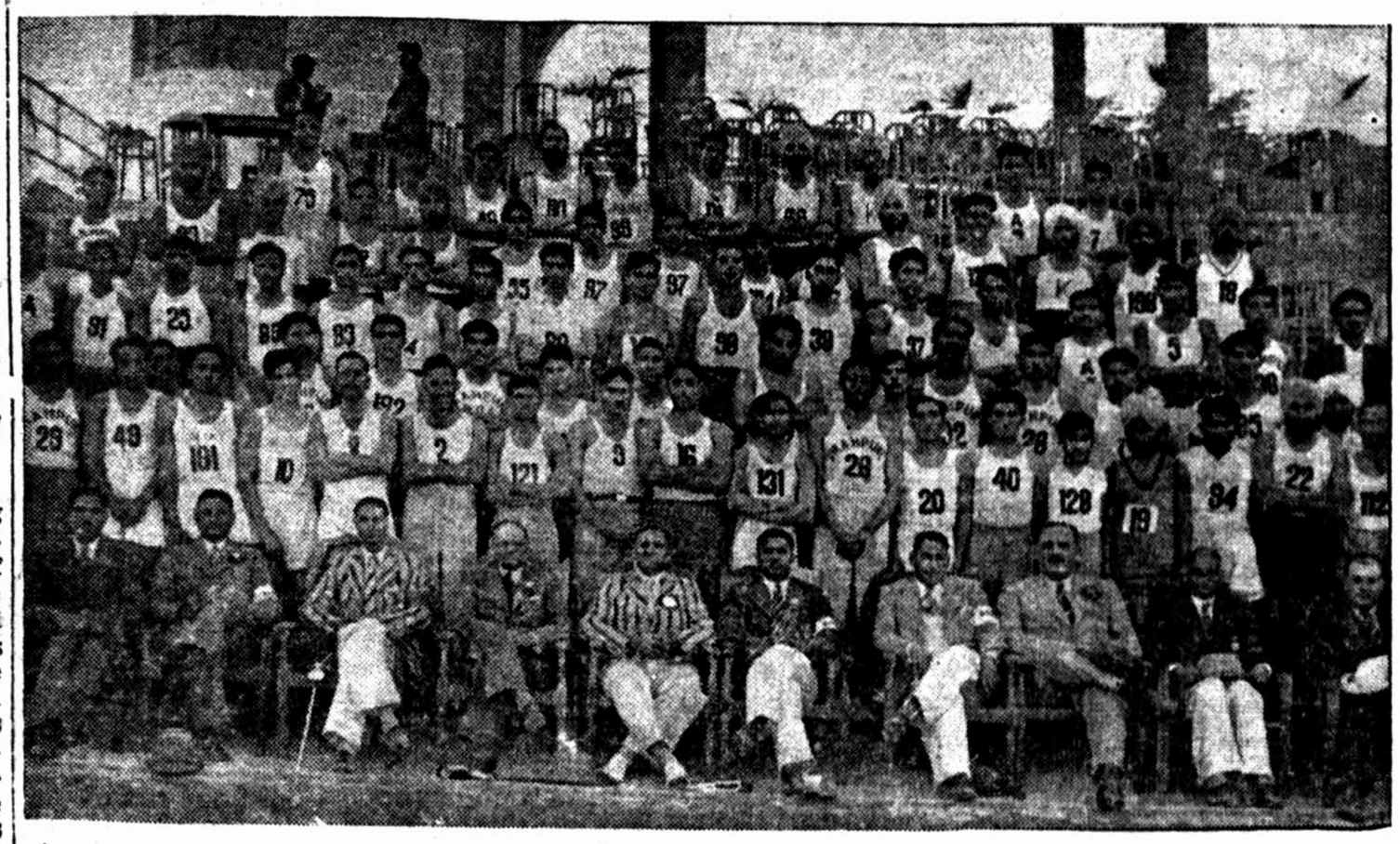
JUNIOR DIVISION.

In the Second Division Section 'X', the Y.M.C.A. and the Lusitanians "A" really their junior team, tried for the first place with 13 points each to their credit. The former has, however, registered a superior goal average which entitles them to the top position and promotion to the Senior Division next season. In Section of the Second String of the B. B. & C. I. Railway claimed an undisputed place as the leader, without any blemish of a draw or defeat in their career. The B.E.S.T. held the next position. The Single defeat at the hands of the leaders separated them. In the last section again, there was a sort of a dead-heat between the leaders, St. Xavier's College and the Royal Indian Navy Artificers and Apprentices. The College however scores over their rivals on the strength of goal average which will entitle them to play in the Senior Division next season.

PROVINCIAL CHAMPIONSHIP

In the Parel League, the St. Xavier's College Y.M.C.A. Thana Police and the Christ Church and Barnes topped each section. Then they had a sort of knock-out tournament between them which saw the College triumphing in the end. The Y.M.C.A. secured the second place. The former were indeed lucky to win the deciding match by a last minute goal.

Now the Leagues for women are going on both at Churchgate and at Parel. An ever-increasing interest is being shown by the fair sex in this game. And their standard of play is also improving fast. More about it later. In the meantime, the Provincial Championship is fast reaching the interesting stage at the Association ground while the Lewis Cup is claiming attention at Parel. And the Aga Khan Cup is in view.



A group of athletes who participated in the Punjab Amateur Athletic Championships, photographed with Principal G. D. Sondhi, Mr. N. M. Buch (President) and other office-bearers of the Punjab Olympic Association.

A MUSSOLINI CALENDAR

(Continued from Page 2)

Austrian Germanism are very different from those of Prussian Germanism. We are faced with two worlds which, during past centuries, have revolved in different orbits and have often been opposed on the field of battle..... To rid the German "Weltanschauung" of everything in it that is exclusive, crude, and repulsive to other nations—that may be given as one of the achievements of the Austrian spirit in all its manifestations, from politics to literature.....There is an Austrian spirit which has taken forms which are not German but Austrian. These forms have been influenced, above all, by the culture of the Latin West, represented by Italy.....I believe that in the passing of the years, with the strengthening of the State, with the improvement of her economy, everyone will become convinced that Austria can exist—that is to say, that there can exist a second German State in Europe German, but master of its own destiny.—February 13, 1935. In the "Popolo d'Italia."

When, on March 12, 1938 Germany invaded Austria, Mussolini made no move. Four days later he said: "Italy has never given, either directly or indirectly, any guarantee to protect Austrian independence."

* * * *

Poland

Dr. Stresemann has promised that Germany will modify her attitude towards the alien minorities within the borders of the Reich. I take not of it for the Reich. I take note of it for the future, but today the truth is that the Germans do not tolerate schools of the Polish tongue in the territories where Polish minorities exist.—February 10, 1926. In the Senate.

I support the proposed admission of Poland to the Council of the League of Nations as a Permanent Member. She ought to enter at the same time as Germany, and not later, just as she has been admitted on the same footing as Germany at Locarno. You may be sure that if Germany is admitted alone to the Council on this occasion she is reserving herself to sell, later on, her acquiescence in the permanent admission of Poland by claiming certain concessions such as the evacuation of occupied territory and the obtaining of colonial mandates.—February 27, 1926. In an interview in the "Petit Parisien."

With this great Power (Poland) born of the War and now consolidated into a unitary State, which every day is strengthening its political, economic, and moral cohesion.....there is the possibility of common action, pacific of course, in certain directions and for specific eventualities...I have no need to emphasise the political importance of resurgent Poland, already numbering 30,000,000 inhabitants, and lying between an exhausted Russia and a Germany which is regaining her strength.—January 5, 1928. In the Senate.

Still more admirable is the work by which in these 20 years Poland has succeeded in building a political and military structure which secures for her that position among the Great Powers to which she is entitled and that important function in the life of Europe to which she is called by her geographical position and her historical tradition. Today it is not possible to face the problems of political equilibrium and harmony between the European nations without the collaboration of Poland.—February 25, 1929 "Message to Poland" in the "Gazeta Polska".

I congratulate you on the attitude shown by Colonel Beck, your Foreign Minister, throughout this conflict. In his conversations with Baron Aloisi he has manifested real friendship and good will towards Italy and understanding of our needs. I in turn assure Poland that her situation is well understood in Italy and that there is a solid basis for friendship between the two nations—September 19, 1935. In an interview in the "Kurjer "Warszawski" during the diplomatic offensive that preceded the Abyssinian War.

When, on September 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, Mussolini had nothing to say about his former friendship with that country. On September 27 he expressed his satisfaction that "the Polish position had been liquidated."

* * * *

Greece

In foreign policy the most salient events have been the signature of the treaty with Abyssinia and the new treaty with Greece. The Greco-Italian treaty, with that signed with Turkey, completes and stabilizes the Government's specific policy in the Eastern Mediterranean.—September 24, 1928. At a Council of Ministers.

Greece and Italy were the springs from which civilization and culture spread from the Mediterranean to the whole world.....The Italian Government always had a clear vision of the importance of the Hellenic factor in Eastern Europe...This vision has strengthened us in our deep conviction that an intimate and sincere collaboration between our two States will be efficacious, and will become an intimate and sincere collaboration between our two peoples. Such is the spirit which has animated us in concluding the treaty which we signed this morning.—November 24, 1928. At a banquet offered to Venizelos.

The end of Sanctions will mark the entry of Italy into the ranks of the satisfied states. The smaller Mediterranean States have nothing to fear, absolutely nothing. Italy has treaties of friendship with Greece and Turkey, and is determined to observe them.—May 28, 1936. In an interview in the "Daily Telegraph."

I solemnly declare that Italy does not intend to drag other people who are her neighbours by sea and by land into the conflict. Let Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Egypt, and Greece take note of these words of mine.—June 10 1940. At the Palazzo Venetia in announcing the declaration of war against the Allies.

October 28, 1940 Italy invaded Greece.

* * * *

Britain And Her Allies

The famous English attitude towards the European equilibrium, that opposition to hegemonies on the Continent, has always made little Piedmont and later greater Italy take its place by the side of England for the defence of common ideas. And since the conquest of Gibraltar has made the British Empire a Mediterranean Power her future remains for ever more closely bound to that of Italy, because both nations desire that a stable equilibrium, which is the guarantee of peace and prosperity, should be maintained in that zone. I am able to pledge the welcome of the Italian public to all that will help to make it better acquainted with the greatness of England and her mighty contribution to world civilization....Between Italy, who is now with tenacious will and severe discipline striving to educate once more her sons in the virtues that made Rome great, and England, who has forged a wonderful Empire on the anvil of Rome, and has powerfully contributed to the diffusion of civilization in the world, there can only be deep, sincere and heartfelt friendship.—February 9, 1926. In an interview in the "New York Times."

In saying that the friendship between Great Britain and Italy is traditional one, one is not repeating a commonplace but expressing a reality. The friendship between the two peoples is profound.. By this I mean that they have never been divided in the past that they have worked, together for peace....One of the cardinal points of Italian policy is friendship with Great Britain. Such friendship requires no protocols to strengthen or perfect it.—June 5, 1928. In the Senate.

June 10, 1940. Italy declared war on the Allies.

* * * *

Maxims For The Axis

Those people are crazy who.... permit of a racialism with all its gratuitously pretended purity.—October 22, 1933. In an address to a deputation of Florentine Fascists.

An imitation of Nazi racial policy was introduced during 1938.

* * * *

There are no secret intentions hidden behind my visit to Germany. Nothing will be planned here to divide a Europe which is already divided enough. To the whole world, which is asking tensely what the result of this meeting will be, war or peace, the

(Continued on Page 39)

DO YOU KNOW?
1-6,000,000 germs have been found on a single fly.
2-Flies spread disease germs on your food.
3-Typhoid fever, cholera, and dysentery are diseases spread by flies.
BEWARE!
He carries disease!
Protect your family from filthy flies by spraying Flit. Flit is sure death to flies, mosquitoes, bugs and other insects because its killing power has been thoroughly tested and is unexcelled. Flit spray will not stain.
BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES!
They are often worthless — sometimes even dangerous — and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.
Kill flies with
FLIT
FLIT
Kills
Flies
Mosquitoes
Cockroaches
Bugs
Moths
Ants
Flit spray will not stain
Refuse substitutes for Flit. If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit.

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

INVASION OF AMERICA OUT OF QUESTION

(Continued From Page 4)

8000 trucks, to be used exclusively for supply.

To supply the invading army, at least 200,000 tons of supplies would be required daily. This in turn would require gross ship tonnage considerably in excess of that figure.

The time required for a ship to make a round trip in the Atlantic is twenty days. In the Pacific Ocean distances are greater and the round trip would require much longer (and supplies without imports from the United States are very scarce over there).

Thus, the minimum tonnage required for the continuous and adequate supplying of the invading armies during the most active period of operations would be at least 5,000,000 gross tons of shipping, with another 3,000,000 gross tons necessary for the transport of the fighting troops.

Barring Great Britain, there is no combination of two powers which could muster 8,000,000 gross tons of shipping, because the invading powers are of necessity importing powers and must use at least half of their commercial shipping for their own domestic needs.

In fact, no combination of two powers could possibly transport to this continent and adequately supply more than one-fifth of the assumed one million invaders, since a fifty per cent. loss as a result of attacks by the United States fleet and air force would be a reasonable figure. Convoys of the invaders in the Pacific would face the superior navy of the United States, while on the Atlantic Ocean the invaders could muster at best 500,000 tons of naval vessels against the combined British fleet and the Atlantic Squadron of the American Navy, totalling 2,000,000 tons.

Insuperable Difficulties Of Transport

The Jingoes who cry that "we are next" always assume that an invasion is not only practical, but actually around the corner. Although they constantly orate about the Navy being the first line of defence, boast about the size of the Navy and constantly demand a greater Navy, they apparently have no faith in the ability of the Navy to stop any possible invasion.

If an invading army could conceivably reach the American shore, does that mean that we face conquest? Could such an army establish itself along the coast and proceed to the conquest of the United States?

The difficulties of gathering, equipping and supplying such an invading army are enormous, and would strain the resources of the richest countries, to say nothing of the war-poor combination of would-be invaders. The difficulties of transporting the invading army and keeping it supplied with a steady stream of reinforcements, ammunition, food and mechanized equipment are even greater

As soon as the conjectured fleets (actually non-existent) began to gather at the invasion ports, the U. S. intelligence service would know about the projected invasion. During the weeks of loading men and equipment and supplies and the gathering of the convoys, feverish preparations would be under way to meet the enemy. The exact moment of sailing would be indicated by radio. The route of the convoy would be continually covered by battleships, cruisers, destroyers, long-distance patrol bombers and aircraft carriers with the fleet air-arm. The United States has some 750 naval planes based on ships, as against some 625 belonging to the two possible invading nations.

Even assuming that the United States Navy had allowed the convoys to pass unharmed (a ridiculous assumption!), these convoys would come in contact with land planes at a distance of 500 miles from the outer belt of naval and air bases. If the convoys travelled at the rate of ten knots per hour, this would give the defending planes two full days of operations during which they would be opposed only by the weaker planes of the invaders. Submarines would be lurking beneath the surface, waiting to sight the invaders, and later on the mosquito fleet would take them over in the inner defence belt.

Doomed To Failure

As (and if) the invaders approached the American shore, after the unlikely passage through the outer and inner defence belts, their hardships would really begin. Already battered steadily for many days by the defending forces, particularly the Navy and the air force, the intensity of attack by the defending forces would reach a crescendo. Long-range coastal and railroad artillery—from twelve to sixteen-inch guns, hurling projectiles weighing over a ton, and with a maximum range of thirty-five miles—would concentrate on the excellent target offered by the invading ships. The invaders would also have to move through a huge mine field.

Somewhere in the convoys there would have to be large, flat-bottomed, motor-driven barges to carry men, guns, tanks, equipment and supplies ashore. How such barges could be hauled to the American shore across the Atlantic is rather difficult to imagine. Modern sea-borne invasions are rare, and show a consistent record of failure even when distances are very short. The British failure at Gallipoli is a military text-book classic as to the grave dangers inherent in beach landings. And British failures in Norway have increased the dread among many competent military men of beach landings.

But granting that a portion (however small) did succeed in establishing itself ashore, only certain annihilation would await the invader. Despite the vast extent of the American coast, there would be time enough to concentrate to meet the invader. Attacked by land, sea and air, pounded continuously, the result could only be the capture or destruction of the invading army.

The conquest of the United States is still the impossibility Von Edelshheim said it was twenty-five years ago.

If you don't believe it, look at England. Only twenty miles of sea—the English Channel—to cross. No belt of outposts. An army swollen with victory waiting to jump across. Yet the invaders are still there—on the wrong side of the Channel.

READ HOW THIS BOMBAY MAN KNOCKED TEN YEARS OFF HIS AGE:—

Constipation Ended, Rheumatism Gone —He feels 20 Years Younger. "*Having taken Kruschen Salts regularly for six months. I should like to be able to proclaim its excellence and beneficial results from the housetops. Although for seven years I suffered continually from constipation, dizziness, rheumatism and backache, I am now as fit as I was 20 years ago. I am 65, and have never felt so well.*" A. P., Matunga, Bombay.

GET 'THAT KRUSCHEN FEELING'

says Father Kruschen. **Life is what your stomach makes it! How can you expect to keep smiling, to look or feel your best, when constipation is spreading poisons through your system? When your kidneys are slowed up in passing poisons out of your body? Take a look at Father Kruschen. Always full of life. Always sees the bright side of things. A young man still, in spite of his years. And why? Because he takes Kruschen Salts. Kruschen Salts keep his stomach acting regularly, his liver and kidneys working properly. It's so easy. Take 'the little daily dose' in your early morning cup of tea. Goodbye to lie-abed feelings, bad temper, early evening lassitude! You'll have "that Kruschen feeling" instead. Kruschen Salts is taken by millions of people throughout the world. Why shouldn't you join that happy band? Get a bottle of Kruschen to-day, and start to-morrow morning.**

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT *Kruschen* FEELING

Artist: "I am confident that my work will outlive me".

Captious Companion: "Why? Aren't you feeling well?"

On the Godavari River, Nasik Road.

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by: BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

FOR NEW MEMBERS

Dear Dada,

Please send me full particulars and enrolment form of Balkan-ji-Bari—The All-India Children's Association, immediately.

NAME IN FULL.....

ADDRESS.....

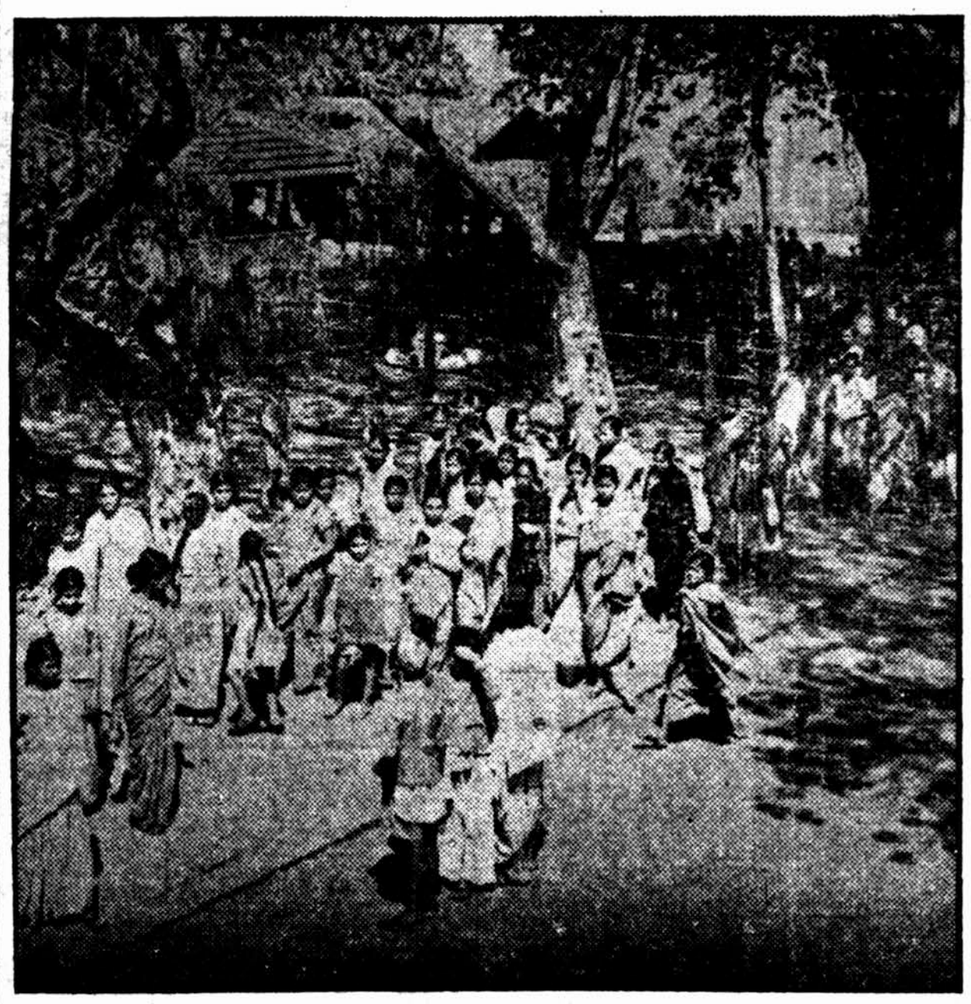
.....

.....

AGE.....BOY OR GIRL.....

DATE OF NEXT BIRTHDAY.....

Write in BLOCK Letters VERY neatly please and post this form to DADA—"Gulistan."—Khar, Bombay, enclosing nine pies stamps to cover postage.



At the Elephanta Caves, Bombay.

On the Juhu Sea-Beach Santa Cruz.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

The last Children's Gathering was held at Sukkur in the year 1938. More than two years have passed away and the children are naturally clamouring and inquiring as to why no arrangements are being made to hold an All-India Children's Gathering.

It was suggested at the informal Conference of workers held recently that the Karachi Balkanji-Bari should hold the gathering this year. The Karachi Bari, however, decided to consider the suggestion only after the war is over. There is, therefore, no likelihood of an All-India Children's Gathering being held this year. Perhaps even Provincial Children's gathering would not be possible.

It is now suggested that instead of having such a big gathering, District Gatherings may be held. The workers of each District should meet and decide the place where members of all Baris in that district should meet and hold the District Gathering.

There is another suggestion as well. If the workers of any District do not find it possible to hold a gathering even on a small scale, they can arrange a programme of Inter-Bari visits. Every Bari should either go to another Bari or receive another Bari at its place.

The examinations will be over in March. There are Easter-holidays in the month of April. Arrangements of such Inter-Bari visits can easily be made during these holidays. It is hoped that children and workers will plan such gatherings for the happiness of all concerned. I shall be glad to hear from all friends their views on this point.

* * * *

Prize Winners

Prizes in the last Maze Competition have been awarded to the following:—

1. Sis. Pushpa J. Bhatt (Khar);
2. Sis. Kusum S. Lokur (Poona)
3. Sis. Perin A. Wadia (Bhusawal);
4. Bro. Shamshad M. Mirza (Dadar);
5. Bro. Herbert Farias (Bandra)
6. Bro. Thakur H. Thadhani (Karachi).

Books have been despatched to all. They are requested to acknowledge their receipt.

Another competition will appear in this page next week. Please be on the lookout!

* * * *

The Old Man's Habit

ONCE a wealthy old man fell ill. He had amassed a great fortune by his stingy ways. He counted ten times before parting with a pie.

His sons knew that their father's end was drawing near. So they collected near his death bed to know the place where he had buried all his wealth, that was collected by him at great sacrifice and personal discomfort.

The old man was sinking fast and made efforts to speak but could not do so due to choking effect of imminent death. The sons consulted each other and decided to secure the help of eminent specialists to make their father speak even for a moment.

Special doctors were brought in at fabulous cost. As a result, the old man got his power of speech for a moment. The old man said: "You boys, drive away that calf who is spoiling the broom lying in the verandah there, thus causing a damage to the costly broom worth one anna,"—and so saying he breathed his last.

The sons were not able to know where the old man had buried his wealth, and on the top of it had to pay a heavy bill for the medical aid.

G. J. Joshi

* * * *

Do You Know This?

1. La Bibliotheque National (France) is the biggest library which contains over 1,000,000 books.

2. The biggest ship is the Normandie (76,900 tons).

3. The tallest building is the Empire State Building in U.S.A., which is 250 ft. high.

4. The largest palace is the Vatican in Rome.

5. The tallest statue is that of Liberty in New York, which is 151 feet high.

6. The longest railway platform is Sonepur Station in Bihar which measures 2415 feet.

7. The longest railway station is the Grand Central Terminal in New York, with 47 platforms.

8. The largest church is the church of St. Peters in Rome.

9. The longest corridor is that of Rameshwaram Temple in S. India, which is 4,000 feet long.

10. The biggest dome is Gol-Gumbz at Bijapur, which is 144 ft. in its actual diameter.

11. The most beautiful architecture is that of the Taj Mahal at Agra, which cost nearly Rs. 26,000,000.

12. The highest mountain peak is the Everest, which is 29,411 ft. high.

13. The biggest city is London, with a population of 8,737,143 persons.

14. The biggest canal is the Suez Canal which is 100 miles long.

15. The largest and most barren desert is Sahara, with an area of 3,500,000 square miles.

Savitri D. Khanna.

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dada

Shrimati Ratan Behn Mehta (left) runs two Night Schools for the Harijans, one at Bandra (centre) and another at Khar (right), under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sangh.

A Page For Women

Now She Does—Now She Doesn't

(BY REGINE)

DEAR REGINE:

I am one of those unfortunate men who is married to a nagging wife, and I don't know whether to get the hell out of my own house, beat up my wife so she'll shut up, or just disappear. She nags me from morning till night. Either I'm not as cultured as the husbands of some of her friends, or I am not as successful. Either I don't take her on vacations as they do.....or I think she can get along on a shoestring.

Now frankly, I have not been very successful these past eight years, but conditions haven't been so hot either. And if she doesn't like my education or lack of it (as she puts it) then why does she stay with me?

We have been married for seventeen years, and by now she ought to know whether she wants to live her life out with me. After all, she can leave me. I have left her twice.....for a few days only, and she has always come after me. If she doesn't want me I certainly can step out. Shall I try going away again?—CHUCK.

* * * *

Yours is one of those sad cases of incompatibility where a woman is damned if she does and damned if she doesn't. Ostensibly, it seems as though she has outgrown you, but still loves you. This is always a tragic position for a woman to be in. She compares you to other men and finds you wanting. Of course, what she probably doesn't know is that those self-same men have faults she might find very obnoxious. But, like most women, she is more concerned with what people know than with what she knows or feels.

I don't believe you can do much about remaking yourself at this particular stage of the game. I take it from your letter that you are fairly well satisfied with yourself, just as you are...and that there is something between you that is a very powerful bond.

Put your foot down about the nagging and tell her she is free to divorce you, but that you refuse to let your morale be broken by an unbridled tongue.

This will catch her up short..... and force her hand. Like all women she would probably like to show her husband off. Most women have a strongly maternal feeling about their men.....and like to parade them as mothers do small boys who have just been washed and their hair slicked back.

You probably will bicker all your lives and return to each other time after time. These women are the I-do-and-I-don't type.....and while they find it easy to be a grass widow for a week or ten days.....when it runs into two weeks, they become restless.

Your lack of success probably has beaten you down.....a factor which has kept you from improving culturally. When the world was young and men lived by the strength of their hands and courted Nature so that she would smile upon their crops.....there was no necessity for learning to wield humane.....or to think out plans for self-betterment. It was every man for himself, and since people lived apart with no groups dominating.....people like you got on very well.

Later as civilization appeared, groups arose with characteristics peculiar to climatic, social, intellectual and economic conditions. Those who had the position and wealth enjoyed the companionship of the seers, the composers, the artists and the writers. Wherever a race builds up its wealth, culture follows. This is the reason your wife nags. She sees the results of wealth in the way of culture. And the tragedy of it all is.....you love each other. Your question, Chuck, is unanswerable. I think you knew that when you asked it.

(COPYRIGHT)

THE FEMININE TOUCH

COMBINE use with beauty. Each of your handkerchiefs can be prettier than the next. It takes so little time and effort to crochet a lovely border around one which makes it look so fresh and dainty. You'll be using these edgings for lingerie and baby clothes too—and you'll love the effect. Let lace edgings help solve some of your gift problems and make gifts dear to every feminine heart.

(COPYRIGHT.)

A lifetime of happiness

may depend on tomorrow's complexion

LOVE—romance—all the happiness life hold in store for you depends on making yourself attractive—alluring. Life's biggest moments may pass you by if you overlook the importance of a beautiful complexion.

Thousands of women have achieved the miracle of a radiant complexion through the daily use of Daggett & Ramsdell's Perfect Cold Cream. This snow white cream works deeply into the pores where every bit of clogging dirt and grime is dissolved and floated to the surface. Blackheads disappear; wrinkles are smoothed away; and sagging skin tissues revitalized.

Start using Perfect Cold Cream today. Your face will soon radiate loveliness and you will know the happiness that comes to every woman blessed with a beautiful complexion.

Other Famous

Daggett & Ramsdell

Beauty Creations

Perfect Vanishing Cream—*Ideal for skin protection. The perfect foundation cream for your make-up.*

Perfect Face Powder—*Blends perfectly with your natural colouring and clings for hours.*

Perfect Skin Lotion—*A refreshing astringent—removes excessive oiliness.*

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL

BEAUTY CREAMS AND LOTIONS

D69-I

Shrimati Shri Devi Musaddi, wife of Mr. Ram Chandra Musaddi, a prominent Congress worker of Cawnpore, who offered Satyagraha at Bhanti, a village in Cawnpore District and was arrested under the Defence of India Rules on February 13. She is the first Marwari lady from Cawnpore to offer Satyagraha.

SCHOOLS USED AS CHURCHES

Apropos of an interpellation about schools used as churches on Sundays which provoked a heated discussion in the Travancore Assembly the Dewan-President observed that it was the policy of Government that no public school should be used for the purpose of propagating any religion. The Christian Missionaries had been allowed in early times to conduct religious worship in certain schools on account of the fact that these institutions were originally churches in which schools were held subsequently according to the desire of the congregations. Such cases were found in many places in Europe particularly amongst Roman Catholics. In order to prevent any confusion Government had ordered that no new schools should be used for this double purpose.

—"Travancore Information."

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Foreign Stamp news in these halyon days contains few items of new issues, but is replete with notes on overprinted subjects. To make up for the dearth of new stamp material from the belligerents, the neutral minorities are contributing new sets in double shifts. From Turkey, for instance, comes announcements of two commemorative sets both of them most attractively designed.

First is an issue of four values calling attention to Turkey's national census. The growth of the country is indicated on the stamp by an unusual design. A map of Turkey appears in solid colour against a shaded background. Across the map are the figures for two previous census years, 1927—4,000,000; 1935—16,000,000; with the year 1940 and the figures 1,000,000. A hand holds a pencil ready to fill in the missing digit on the last number. The commemorative inscription reads: "20-10-1940 Nufus Sayimi" (Oct. 20, 1940, Counting the People). Values and colours are: 10 para green, 3 kurus orange, 6k red and 10k dark blue.

The second set to be announced from Turkey is another four value series, this one an athletic item commemorating the Eleventh Balkan Olympic Games. Values, colours and the subjects represented are: 3 kurus olive green, runner; 6k carmine, pole vaulter; 8k orange-brown, hurdler; 10k blue, discus thrower.

New Sets From Brazil

Brazil is another one of the very few countries that can afford to be generous in the matter of new stamp sets. Here the events honoured are the centenary of a poet's birth, and the bi-centenary of a city's founding.

A 400 reis stamp in black pays tribute to the writer, Machado de Assis, who was born in 1839. This date, together with the centennial designation. "1939", appears on the stamp, making it a rather belated item. The design is a portrait of the poet and novelist.

Also from Brazil comes a 400 reis green item marking the two hundredth anniversary of the colonization of Porto Alegre, the capital of the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The design pictures two labourers towering above a few small buildings. One holds a shovel, the other a pickax. Porto Alegre was settled by Portuguese from the Azores.

Rumanian King Honoured

King Michael, the nineteen-year-old monarch, who recently succeeded to the throne of Rumania upon his father's abdication, is portrayed on a new stamp issue from his country. This will be the first philatelic observance of Michael's second reign. The uniform design of the set presents a profile portrait of the young sovereign, and the following values and colours are used: 1 lei, light green; 2.50L blue-green; 3L purple; 3.50L carmine; 4L brown; 6L blue; 14L ultramarine.

New Zealand Health Stamps

New Zealand has released two semi-postal stamps, the surtax on which is to be devoted to the up-keep of children's health camps. Values and colours are: 1p plus 1/2p green, and 2p plus 1p, bistre, in a design showing children at play.

Turkey's Two New Issues

BY MURIEL NISSEN

Issue From Spanish Tangier

Three provisional airmail stamps from Tangier, issued when Spanish forces occupied the free city a few months ago have now been received here. The overprinting makes the following changes: 50 centavos on 40c, 1 peseta on 40c, and 1.50 p on 40c. The surcharge consists entirely of an obliteration of the old value, the new denomination and the inscription "Correo Aereo Tanger" in three lines.

Special Delivery Provisional

In order to meet an increase in special delivery mail from 10 to 20 centavos, a provisional stamp has been created in Mexico to be used until regular 20c special delivery stamps can be prepared. The emergency stamp is a 20c obsolete type originally issued in 1920, bearing the overprint "1940". The basic stamp is red and black and the over-printing is in violet.

Portuguese Item

A companion stamp to the 10 escudo value recently released by Portugal in honour of the Portuguese World Exposition of 1940, is an 80E gray-violet in the same design. The subject of both stamps is a view of the exposition grounds.

Notes From China

Reports from China concern a new addition to the regular postage series and several new postage dues. The first item is a dol. 20 stamp in blue and plum with a portrait of Sun Yat-sen. Values in the postage dues set, which is designed similarly to the current series, are: 30c, 40c, dol. 1 and dol. 2, all in orange.

Changes In British Colonials

Several British colonies have found it necessary to issue new postage paper, or revise existing stamps, in order to meet the exigencies of wartime postage changes. In most instances, the alterations have occured in the regular postage series, but two, at least, of the colonies have found it necessary to release additional postage dues to take care of such mail as does not conform to the increased rates. Briefly, some of the changes follow:

In Bermuda, colour changes have been made on the current 1 pence, now printed in red, 2p, which is now red and blue, and the 3p now appearing in blue and black.

Barbados: 2p claret and 5 shilling indigo stamps have been added to the current series.

Ceylon: Addition to current postage of a 6 cents blue and black stamp.

Gold Coast has issued a 10 shilling stamp in violet and black with a design showing the Christianborg Castle at Accra, together with a vignette of King George VI.

Northern Rhodesia announces the release of 1½p orange, and 2p red stamps in the current series.

Trinidad and Tobago has reissued the current 3c in gray, 4c in purple, and 5c in red.

Straits Settlements, and the federated States of Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak and Selangor have added to the current series a 3 cents green and 15c blue stamps.

Postage Dues sets have been issued by the British Solomon Islands, and Gilbert and Ellice Island. Both sets are similar, consisting of the figures of value as the central design, in the following denominations and colours: 1 pence green, 2p carmine, 3p brown, 4p blue, 5p olive, 6p red-violet, 1 shilling purple, 1sh 6p, blue-green.

Stamp Teasers

1. What stamp pictures Police Headquarters?
2. The "Martyrs Monument" is shown on what postage stamp?
3. What airpost stamp carries as the insignia of its purpose, the shadow of an airplane on a desert?
4. Where was the first Universal Postal Union congress held and what stamp pictures the building that housed this meeting.
5. A screw-horn antelope is featured on what stamp design?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. "The Wedded Rocks" is a formation of nature, pictured on a Japanese stamp of 1937.
2. A striking design composed of flying arrows may be seen on an Italian postage issue of 1930.
3. The picture of a Lempira, a famous Indian chief, appears on a 1927 stamp of Honduras.
4. North Borneo, in 1939, pictured a proboscis monkey on one of its stamps.
5. A 1933 stamp issue of the Dominican Republic shows two portraits of Fernando Arturo de Merino, one as an archbishop, and the other as president of the republic.

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DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.
WITHOUT OPERATION
Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.
Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

"I was afraid my husband's cold would keep him in bed for days!"

MY HUSBAND COULD HARDLY BREATHE BECAUSE OF THE CONGESTION IN HIS HEAD. SO I ASKED MY CHEMIST WHAT WAS GOOD TO STOP A COLD
"I ALWAYS RECOMMEND MISTOL," HE SAID, "BECAUSE ITS SOOTHING MEDICATION NEVER FAILS TO HEAL THE IRRITATED MEMBRANES AND OPEN CLOGGED NASAL PASSAGES"
I BROUGHT HOME A BOTTLE AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER MY HUSBAND PUT A FEW DROPS IN HIS NOSE, HE COULD BREATHE EASILY AGAIN!
AND JUST TO BE SURE I WOULDN'T CATCH MY HUSBAND'S COLD, I TOOK MISTOL, TOO.
NOW, WITH THE HELP OF MISTOL, WE NEVER CATCH COLD!

It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start. A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat. For sale at all chemists.

Mistol

RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

EYE—Q

CHANCES are that you and most others who buy the movie tickets sold by the million know your stars like an astronomer knows his, and won't have any difficulty in naming the eight shining above. But we challenge your knowledge of Hollywoodians far more important—producers who put the stars in the screen firmament, and figure you'll recognize no more than four of them without a little study. However, we're providing clues to the identities of both stars and producers in the descriptive lines below the pictures.

Real name: Virginia Mc...ath.

She's starting to play grownup roles.

No first name in star-billing.

"39 Steps" brought her fame.

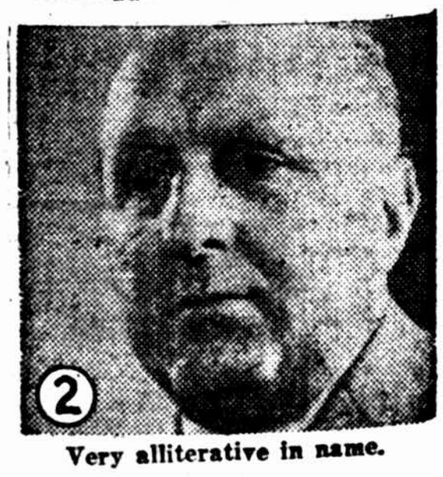
Remember Melanie in G.W.T.W.?

Name. an anagram: Aye, Alf, ice.

We saw her first in Ecstasy.

Sister's also pictured here.

His biggest stars don't exist.



Very alliterative in name.

He's always busy, always at Za.

He's against double-features.

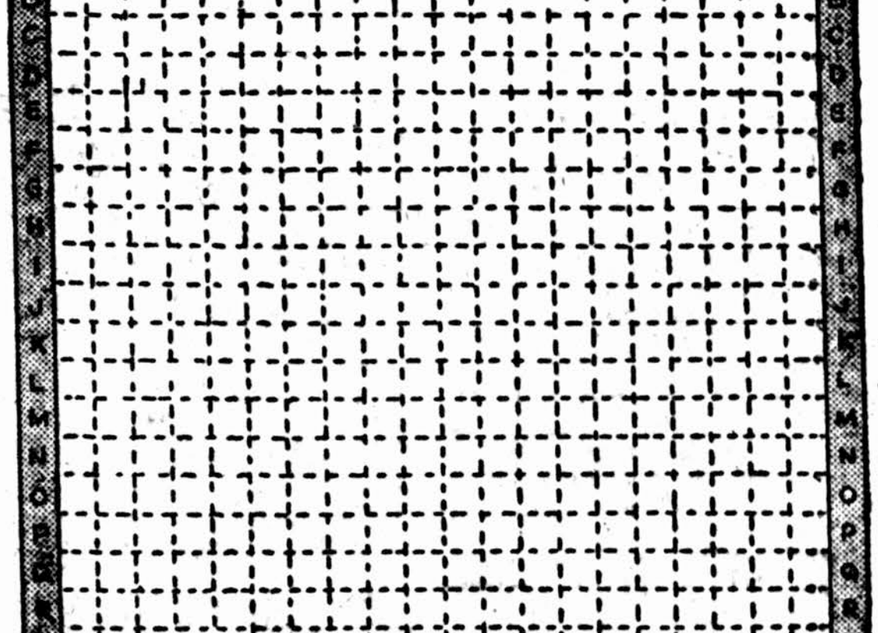
A New Lesson In Drawing →

AT right is another lesson in drawing that is also a test of your accuracy in following directions. All you need is a pencil sharpened to a good point.

The squares formed by the dotted lines in this chart are keyed by numbers at the top and bottom and by letters at the left and right sides, as you can see. Thus, the seventh square in the row designated by the letter K, would have the designation 7-K and so on.

Now, to make your drawing, simply start at the center of square 4K and draw a continuous line through the center of each square as follows: 4-K, 4-J, 5-H, 5-H, 4-I, 4-H, 5-G, 7-G, 7-F, 6-E, 6-D, 4-D, 4-C, 5-C, 5-B, 6-A, 7-A, 18-L, 18-O, 16-Q, 17-R, 17-T, 14-Q, 13-Q, 12-P, 7-P, 6-O, 10-O, 10-N, 9-M, 9-K, 8-J, 5-J, 4-K.

When you have finished, you'll discover that you have drawn a very tricky animal seen in circuses.



(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 39)

EYE—Q Cross-Quiz Puzzle

With Questions to Answer

(Continued)

He puts radio on the screen.

H. M. are his first two initials.

Made year's biggest hit.

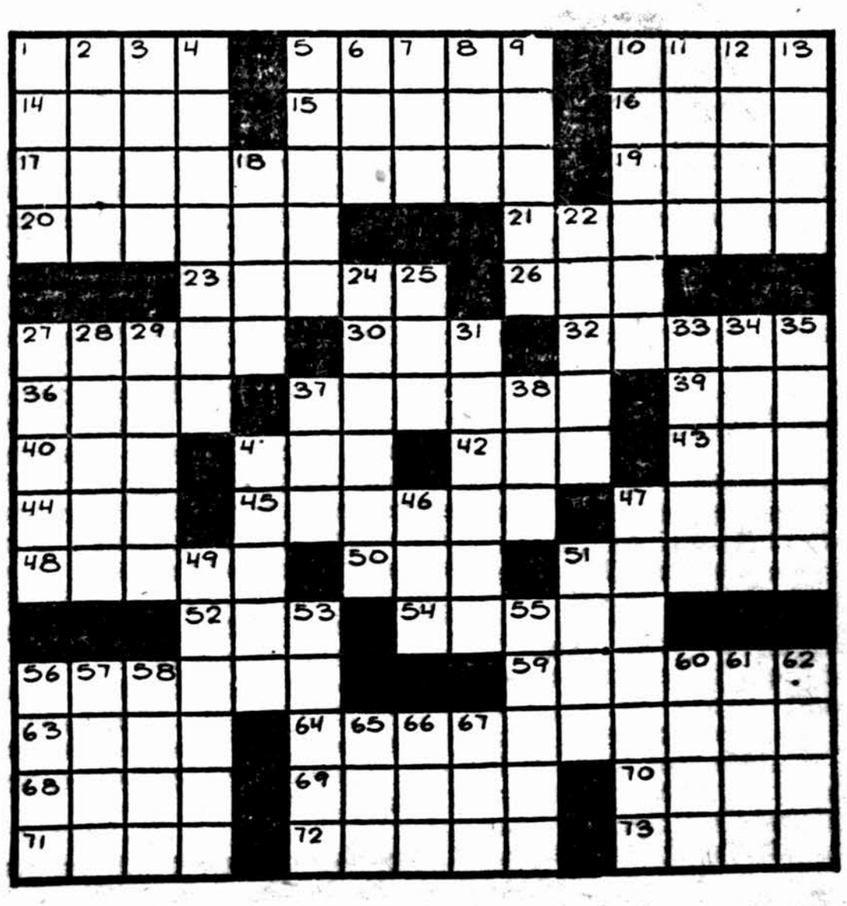
It wouldn't be MGM without him.

HORIZONTAL

1—Strikes lightly
5—Who was the mother of Isaac?
10—Incarnation of Vishnu
14—Mine entrance
15—Musical instrument
16—Bad
17—In what state is the highest peak in the U. S.?
19—Long for
20—Trembling
21—What African statesman founded a large number of Oxford scholarships?
23—Yuccalike plant
26—Beetle
27—What Italian navigator in English employ reached North America in 1497?
30—Waste piece of cloth
32—Male deer
36—In a short time
37—Father or mother
39—Decay
40—Seized with the teeth
41—Prohibit
42—Sloths
43—Fish eggs
44—Tree
45—Enrages
47—Attitudinize
48—Jumps
50—Sooner than
51—Chopped
52—Immerse
54—Snake
56—What is the missing part of the name of the motion picture star: ——— Lombard?
59—Series of arches
63—What is the missing name: "——— ben Adhem, may his tribe increase?"
64—Greek philosopher
68—Muddle
69—Unaccompanied
70—Part of a camera
71—Let it stand
72—Satisfies
73—Gaelic

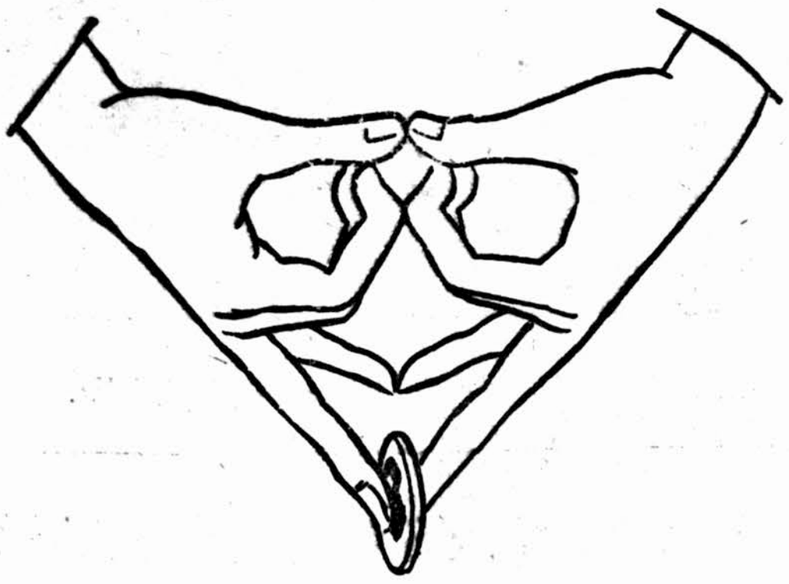
VERTICAL

1—Agreement
2—Hebrew month
3—Square of baked clay
4—Who recently was appointed Secretary of War?
5—Game
6—Ventilate
7—Hastened
8—Cuckoo
9—Treasure
10—Relate
11—Eager
12—Subterranean passage
13—Beverages
18—Measure of length
22—Landlords
24—Fruit
25—Italian household deity
27—Intrigue
28—Plant of the celery family
29—What Boer soldier succeeded Gen. Joubert in command in 1900?
31—Provided with trappings
33—Weapon
34—Web-footed bird
35—Horse
37—Cooking utensil
38—Same as nix
41—Where was the Bank for International Settlement established in 1930?
46—Period
47—Cotton fabric
49—What Frenchman wrote "Remembrance of Times Past"?
51—German title
53—What is the "Lone Star State"?
55—Fish
56—Rotating pieces
57—Help
58—Flower
60—Biblical name
61—Lairs
62—Being
65—Tone in Guido's scale
66—Negative
67—Number



For Solutions See Page 39

Coin That Can't Be Dropped



THE drawing above illustrates a simple trick with which you can outwit your friends. To set the stage for the wager, so to speak, idly finger a coin as you talk to a friend. A penny, nickel or quarter will do. Then, as if suddenly reminded, announce: "I'll bet I can place a coin in your hands in such a way that you can't drop it. I won't tie it, glue it or use anything except your fingers to hold it."

When the skeptic has "bitten," place the coin in the position shown, between the third finger of each hand. Then tell him to press the knuckles of his first and second fingers tightly together, his thumbs and little fingers touching. Held in this manner, it cannot be dropped.

Magic for Your Next Party

NEXT time you're at a party, try this "mind-reading" stunt, which is usually a baffler. You'll need to arrange in advance for a confederate, however.

First place three coins, say a penny, nickel and dime, on a table, and have yourself blind-folded. Then instruct your confederate to sit at the table and place both your hands on his temple.

Now ask someone in the audience to put his finger on any one of the coins and as he does so, immediately name the coin. You will be able to do so correctly, any number of times, through this advice:

The confederate, sitting with mouth closed, gives a slight pressure on his teeth which causes his temples to move. The number of pressures indicates the coin—one for the penny, two for the nickel, three for the dime, and so on.

BASKET TRICK

GET a wicker clothes basket having two handles. Step into the basket and take hold of the two handles. Then jump as high as you can and the hamper, of course, will rise with you. It will appear to spectators that you are lifting yourself in a basket.

TONGUE TWISTER

HOW many times can you repeat these quickly without an error?

Season's styles show smart skirts shorn short.

Six slender, selfish, silly snails from Siam sat in shrubbery, sweetly singing school songs.

NO EASY TRICK

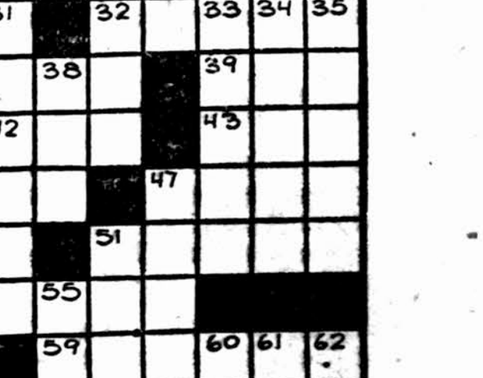
PRACTICE this stunt until you can do it successfully each time, then try it on others.

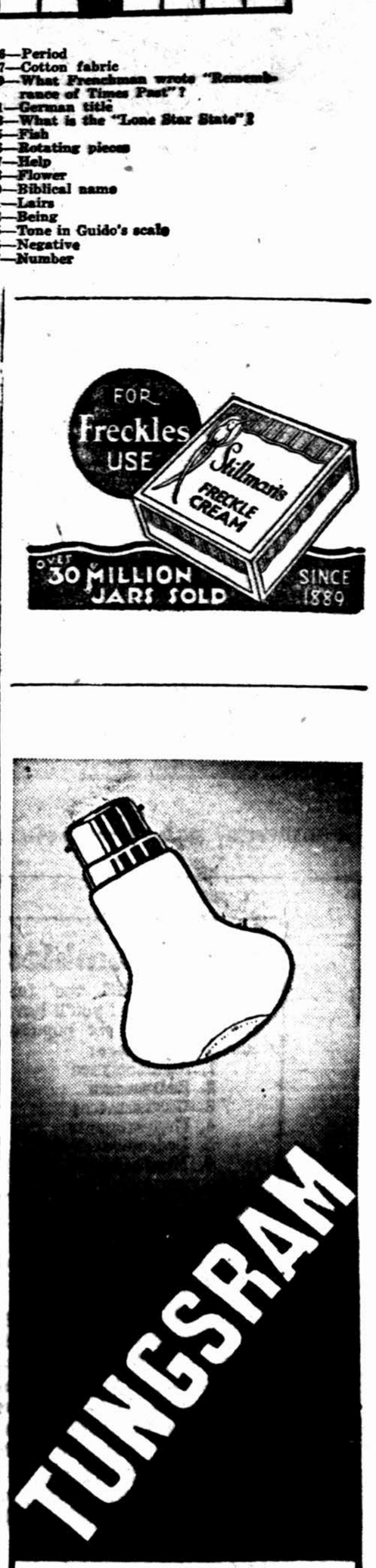
Place a match book opened in the shape of an inverted V on the floor and then stand one yard from it with both feet together. Lift your left foot, kick over the match book and without touching the floor, bring the left foot back to its place beside the right.

HEN FRUIT

A WOMAN motorist asked a roadstand proprietor how much his eggs were. The farmer, being in a flip mood, replied, "Whatever they are now, if you got eight dozen for 72 cents, they would cost you the price of one dozen more."

How much were they? If you're surprised by the answer, remember this is just a puzzle.





RIVERS, PONDS AND FIELDS

(Continued From Page 5)

Almost at twilight all the winnowed grain is poured into sacks and the bullock-carts that serve as a winnow-stand are yoked to the oxen to carry the day's collection to the homes of the peasants. Meet reward for honest toil.

Popular Amusements

But even in the lives of these farmers it is not all work: they have their pilgrimages, their fairs, their amusements, and their cinemas.

The street-dramatists come to tell them the Epic tales of Rama's battles and Sita's fidelity; of Lanka in flames and Ravana's obsession; of Shiva's incarnations and Vishnu's "avatars"; of Kabeer, Ramdas, Tukaram, and all the great saints.

Many forms of entertainment last all through the night; religious books are sometimes read, sung, and explained by the "Bagavatulu" in the market place, the village square, or the temple courtyard, while the people squat on the ground and listen intently to the stories of their gods and saints. Wandering troupes come to stage their shadow-plays. Strange entertainments these primitive plays which can honestly claim to have appealed for some centuries to the "kinema" sense of many an audience in many parts of our globe; for, and this is no small achievement, these plays have been popular in Constantinople and in the far-off Dutch East Indies. As in India, in Java, too, these shows depict stories from the Hindu Epics or mythology.

To the door of every peasant home comes the decorated bull that nods to every question set to it by its keeper; the "savant" bull always nods "yes" if the question is about the good luck that is coming to the housewife!

The Gypsies

Sometimes a band of Lambadis—gypsies that wander all over the Telugu country—comes to the village. In their colourful costumes very similar to those of the Rajput women, bedecked with all kinds of fine and heavy ornaments, clapping their hands and singing in a dialect of their own, they dance round and round in the market place. If they know of any rich peasant in the village, they go to his house and sing and dance until they extort some reward!

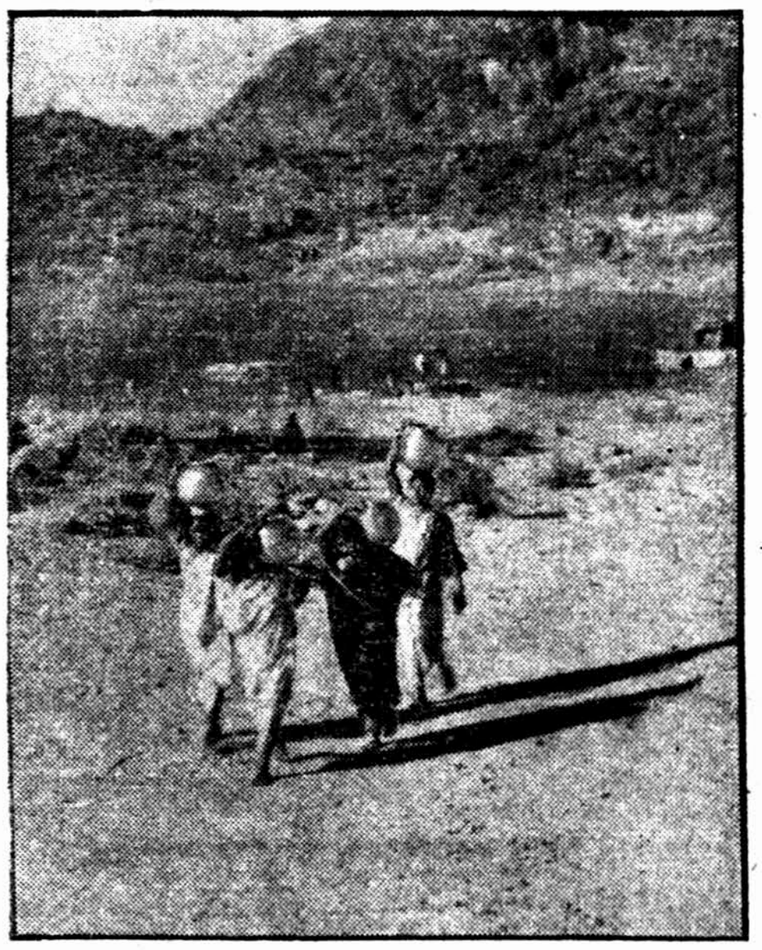
But, there are two entertainments, however, which are attended exclusively by men. The ram-fight where quite a lot of betting takes place, sometimes as heavy as five thousand rupees for the winner; and the cock-fights—even the Telugu ballads have sung of these chanticleers—attract an entire village. At times sentiment runs high in these "prize-fights" causing quarrels between the owners themselves and their adherents.

Peasant Hospitality

The peasant home is hospitable, often clean and neat; at sunrise the daughter of the house or the mistress herself sweeps the street and the doorway in front of the house, and sprinkles water all round. The women have a collection of sarees; if it is a moderately rich home, there is one for every religious of social occasion. Gold and diamond jewellery is popular with these people. Their waistbands, very characteristic ornaments of South Indian women, are made of gold or silver. Their coiffure can be anything from just a "bun," or plaited hair twisted round and round, to an imitation of the latest "mode" of some cinema star.

The Nodding Bull.

Ornaments galore—colourful constumes



Water from Wells.

Music is taught to every daughter of a happy home. The men use cloth made in the mills and Andhra khaddar which, too, is very popular even amongst the peasant classes. Even the peasants are far from ignorant of the politics of their presidencies; Gandhiji is known to every one of them. They are aware, too, of their government and the leaders in power. If the wealthy peasant of the village belongs to the communal or political party that the villagers like, in such a village all is peace and happiness. Nevertheless, politics do not play a great role in their toiling lives. They need more literacy and understanding of the country, perhaps, before they awaken fully to their civic status and political environment.

A Simple, Happy Folk

In their crops, in the weather, in prayer and song, in pastimes and amusements, in fairs and festivals, in their visits to the towns for purchases and to see cinemas, and in the simple environment of their homes, these children of the soil live their lives more happily than those in the smoke-filled, dingy, poorly ventilated chawls and hovels of the industrial cities of India. Rural evenings are calm and restful. Somewhere a peasant is singing on his way home; elsewhere a band of villagers entones a chorus; along the canals the fires in the freight boats are lighted, and if the moon rises early the boatmen's song lend rhythmic charm to the pale, white, bulging sails that glide softly along the Bunder and the Buckingham Canals, carrying to great towns the fruit of the toil of those simple people who neither to glory nor to fame aspire, but are content to live and reap their reward from a few paternal acres of earth, rich in its soil and water.

Word Jumbles

REARRANGE the following, and you'll have the names of six popular movie performers:

1. Rwalcbelyaee
2. Raltreunan
3. Gaynesmecaj
4. Erggsrogenir
5. Ledcomrarelnalei
6. Noafaojnenit

THE REPORTER'S CRYPTOGRAM

TOM SCOOP and his managing editor, Bill Peer, both of them cryptogram and cipher addicts, delighted in sending each other messages requiring brain and pencil work before they could be read. It was no surprise, then, to the operator in the office of the Evening Leader when the following hodge-podge of letters addressed to Peer came rattling over the wire from Scoop, who was covering the re-election campaign of Senator Blaah:

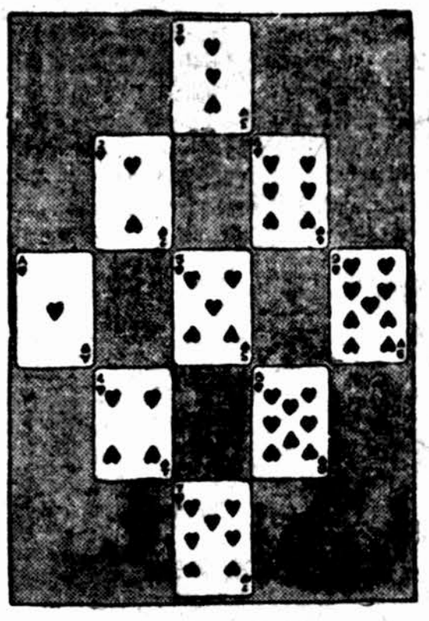
"IMLWVIHVYCHTP JWTHMJVYVCN VNTRJVCHTP EVHWTDGRTJCNYT MZ WVI FTJRMIVHB OCQVXNI MLLMNTNH XQMJVZVTI IVQZ WME OGYW?"

The operator, who had become interested in cryptograms himself through handling messages between reporter and editor, tried his hand at breaking this one down.

Probably it won't take you hardened cryptogrammarians as long to read Scoop's message as it did the operator.

A Nine-Card Trick

TAKE nine cards from a deck—ace, deuce, tray, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine of any suit or suits, and arrange them in the form of a diamond as shown right. Then rearrange them in three rows of three cards each so that the number of spots on the cards in each row, horizontally, vertically and diagonally, will total 15.



MISSING LETTERS

RESTORE the missing vowels to this sentence, and you will have an apt phrase by George William Curtis that you will find useful to quote on many occasions:

Thprdfncstryncrssnthrtfdstnc.

TRICK ADDITION

CAN you add one to a certain number with the result that one actually is subtracted? Put this problem up to your friends and when they give up, show them what a wizard at figures you are!

Write the Roman designation for 20, that is XX. Now place I (one) between the two Xs and you have XIX, which is 19. Thus by adding one to 20, you subtract as you add.

(For Solutions See Page 39)

PRIESTS OF THE EARTH-MOTHER

(Continued from Page 1)

long lists of cloth, one of white, the other of red colour. One end of the turban cloth hangs down over the shoulder, the other end is wrapped over chin and mouth of the dancers and then stuck into the folds of the turban to keep it tight during the dance. A bundle of artificial flowers in the folds of the turban, some cheap embroidery and tassels hanging down from the belt, complete the dancing dress. Every dancer carries a small conical drum. The drum is carved out of one piece of wood and covered on both ends with lizard's skin."

The Great Sacrifice

On Kartik 'gyaras' the owner of the Kati-mata's idol invites all his caste fellows of the village. Two of them, the best dancers, dress in the Bhagat's garments. A full grown she-goat is brought before the idol of the Kati-mata and one of the Bhagats cuts its throat. The warm blood is sprinkled over the Mata, over the dancing dress of the Bhagats and on the clothes of all Balahi attendants of the sacrifice. The Balahis admit that formerly instead of the goat, a boy had been sacrificed on that occasion. But once it happened, that a Raja arrived in their village just at the moment of the sacrifice. The Balahis feared trouble and covered the slain boy with a basket. The Raja approached and asked suspiciously: What do you hide under that basket?" The Balahis, never for a moment at a loss for an evasive answer, replied: "The body of a goat, Maharaj! It has been offered to the Kati-mata." The Raja gave order to remove the basket from the body and behold! the slaughtered boy's body had turned into goat's shape! Since that time, however, the Balahis offer a goat instead of human sacrifice.

When the sacrifice of the goat is performed the goat is skinned and all the bones taken out. Head, skin and bones are buried in the ground before the idol. The meat is taken, and boiled for the sacrificial meal. It is eaten with wheat bread. The Bhagats, but also all the other Balahis of the village take part in the meal, after having worshipped the Malta with offerings of cocoanuts, lemons, red and yellow colour.

The Dancing Pilgrimage

After the meal all the Bhagats get up. They shout: 'Mahadeo-ki-jai!' ('Praise be to Mahadeo') One of the Balahis takes the idol of the Mata and carries it on the top of the procession which is formed. The two Bhagats in the dancing dress begin to drum and work themselves gradually up into ecstasy. They begin to sing and to dance, whereas a fourth man takes a small brass plate and accompanies the sound of the drums with its tingling. The two Bhagats dance together in a circle before the idol. All limbs of their bodies are in constant motion, but controlled perfectly by the rhythmical beating of the drums. It is a wild dance, of harsh grace and primitive beauty, with shouts of "Mahadeo-ki-jai!" at intervals, with incessant singing and drumming. Sometimes they stamp on the ground in short steps, then they whirl around in a wild rhythm, calming down for a moment, but only to gain breath for new jumps and leaps. Their wide, gaily coloured garments and white scarfs and belts fly in the wind and put a strong accent to the passionate dance of the Bhagats.

The procession proceeds first to the Malguzar of the village. He too worships the Kati-mata and offers some gifts in coin and kind. After him also the other villagers come to worship and to present their offerings. Cocoanuts are hung round the neck of the Kati-mata, gifts of clothes are made to cover her body, sometimes even silver bracelets are presented to adorn the goddess. The Kati-mata is held in highest esteem among the peasants of the Nimar, Hindus and Aboriginals. They expect abundant blessings from Her for their family and fields

Return Home

When all the villagers have made their offerings, the Bhagats proceed to another village, where they are received with great pomp and rich offerings. For a whole month or even longer the Bhagats wander from village to village, accompanied by a crowd of worshippers and lookers-on. Then they return to their home-village. Reverently they put the idol back on its place of honour in the house of the hereditary owner. They divide the offerings among themselves and the owner of the idol. Then they return to their ordinary work of farm servants and kulis, after having fulfilled their sacred duty to workship the Earth-mother and to bring Her blessings to every family and field of the district.

THE POLICEMAN OF THE MIND

(Continued from Page 4)

conscious which contains the repressed thoughts, the inherited tendencies among other things.

Instincts

Dr. Freud then divides the instincts with which we are born (though he does not number them like the late Prof. William Mcdougall) into two groups, the Ego-instincts and the Sex-instincts. So far as the child is concerned, he has, however, among other instincts, also the sex-impulse, though Freud's conception of the sex is different from that of ours. The child's sex-instinct is manifested in the beginning in such activities as sucking, swallowing, and biting. But parents, generally speaking, do not understand their children psychologically and therefore, often arises the trouble.

After this comes a stage when the child discovers and begins to distinguish between its own body and the external bodies around him. This discovery of the self, as something distinct from other bodies, is what Dr. Freud has conveniently termed Narcissism. And before the child even reaches the adolescent stage the major part of his character has already taken root. For, says Dr. Freud, within the first five years of a child's life the main traits of his character have already been formed. That is a grim truth and a very astonishing one. But it has got to be taken in, however hard. If, therefore, proper care is not bestowed upon the child during these formative stages, it will be a very hard thing to explain the child's perverse behaviour in the adolescent or after-life. For, to find out the cause of this perverse behaviour, we must always fall back upon the unconscious and the early childhood. We know even parents cannot do much in trying to fathom the unconscious and then explain the perverse behaviour of their children, for it entails a technical and laborious procedure.

'Oedipus Complex'

With the onset of 'Puberty' comes into being what is known as the 'Oedipus Complex,' which to Dr. Freud is the fundamental hypothesis of his theory, as he believes—and believes very firmly and strongly—that the character and temperament of the child will, to a great extent, depend upon how this 'Oedipus Complex' is solved. This 'Oedipus Complex,' put briefly and crudely, is the unconscious desire of the child to remove, as far as possible, the parent member of his or her own sex. This 'Oedipus Complex' is responsible for much of the hostility against Freudian psychology. But, hostility or no, the grim facts, however distasteful they be, must be faced with courage, diligence, and critical spirit. Let us make use of Freud's discoveries to solve the problems of the thorny world of mental conflicts. Let us make the world more happy, if we can, with his aid.

(TO BE CONCLUDED).

A MUSSOLINI CALENDAR

(Continued from Page 31)

Fuehrer and I can answer with a loud voice: "Peace".—September 28, 1937. In Berlin.

The solution of the problem which is tormenting Europe at the moment has only one name, "plebiscites"—plebiscites for all the nationalities which want them.—September 18, 1938. At Trieste, during the Czechoslovak crisis.

Hitler found a solution without plebiscites with which Mussolini concurred.

* * * *

All over the world hundreds of millions of men are now asking whether there is to be peace or war. After a cold and dispassionate examination of the situation, I reply that there are not in Europe at present problems so big and so active as to justify a war, which, from a European conflict, would naturally become universal.—May 14, 1939. In Turin.

On June 7, 1939, Mussolini first openly boasted of the Italian help given to General Franco, in spite of the Non-Intervention Agreement. "We did not hesitate," he said, "to give our full aid openly from the first days right up to the final triumph".

On November 18, 1940, Mussolini said: "I asked and obtained from the Fuehrer permission for direct Italian participation in the battle against Britain with Italian aeroplanes and submarines.

* * * *

And there are menaces which must be guarded against, and the pan-German menace is one of them. Think of this Germanic block of 80,000,000! The possibility of the common danger should increasingly bring together France and Italy, who are not divided by any serious question and who between them represent 80,000,000 inhabitants, as many as the German block. If that balance is maintained, the peace of Europe will not be disturbed.—February 27, 1926. In an interview in the "Petit Parisien."

On May 20, 1939, Mussolini, speaking of the forthcoming signing of the Alliance between Italy and Germany, said: "Thus, a block of 150,000,000 men will be formed, which will be irresistible."

SOLUTIONS TO PUZZLES

HEN FRUIT: Eight cents a dozen.

Eye Q: Actresses—1—Ginger Rogers; 2—Deanna Durbin; 3—Zorina; 4—Madeleine Carroll; 5—Olivia De Havilland; 6—Alice Faye; 7—Hedy LaMarr; 8—Joan Fontaine (sister of Miss De Havilland). Producers—1—Walt Disney; 2—Barney Balaban, Paramount; 3—Darryl Zanuck, 20th Century-Fox; 4—Samuel Goldwyn; 5—George J. Schaefer, Radio Pictures; 6—Harry M. Warner; 7—David O. Selznick; 8—Louis B. Mayer.

Cryptogram: "Sophisticated rhetorician, inebriated with exuberance of his verbosity, maligns opponent, glorifies self. How much?" The query is the reporter's way of asking his editor how long a story he wants on the day's political speech of the senator.

Checker Puzzle: W22-17, B32-28, W31-26, B23-30, W17-21, and white is bound to corner black.

Card Trick: First row: 2, 7, 6. Second row: 9, 5, ace; third row: 4, 3, 8.

Word Jumbles—1. Wallace Beery; 2. Lana Turner; 3. James Cagney; 4. Ginger Rogers; 5. Madeleine Carroll; 6. Joan Fontaine.

Missing Letters—The pride of ancestry increases in the ratio of distance.

Crossword Puzzle Solution.

ANGEL INTO VIXEN

(Continued From Page 10)

been taught by her day in and day out the might and power of money, filched her jewels soon after and set up on her own. Yes, she turned her mother out to live on the charity of her old patrons. That was ten years ago, but fate did not prove kind to Zohra either. She was robbed of her jewels one night, and evil days came. She was beautiful and charming, but alas, even in her trade there were few profits. That's how you found her hard and cruel. . . She has had her punishment like Rashida, and she deserved all she got. . . Yet, I pity her lot. . . . How could I tell you about her?"

Amina's voice droned on..... Maula was half-asleep, for his wife took a long time to tell a story, but he woke up to hear her last words. "Yes, Yes," he grunted, "Now I see how the angel became a vixen. . . . Women are strange creatures.' He yawned and stretched the tattered 'razai' over his limbs, and went to sleep. Maula snored on blissfully, but Amina could not close her eyes. . . . The memories of bygone days came to her. . . The young taluqdar, the gay rooms, the servants, the prattle of Zohra, the failure of the bank. . .they crowded her mind and gave her no rest. . .for there was no Rashida, and Amina was the only child of her father.

(THE END).

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LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A LITTLE girl went into a butcher's shop and asked for a pennyworth of steak.

"Come," said the butcher, "that won't be enough for a growing girl like you".

"I don't want to eat it," she replied; "I want to make some hinges for my rabbit hutch!"

* * * *

"ISN'T it wonderful the things that can be made from ordinary beef bones—piano keys, teeth, knife and fork handles, and so on!"

"Yes; and my landlady thinks that they make soup, also."

* * * *

"SO you had a camping holidays last year?"

"Yes".

"I bet you had to rough it a bit."

"Rough it is right! To start with, our accumulator ran out and we had no wireless for nearly two hours"!

* * * *

A COUNTRY teacher, finding it necessary to inflict punishment upon the little evacuee, said:

"Boy, this is going to hurt me more than it will hurt you."

"Yore tellin' me," replied the youngster. "Here comes my big brother"!

* * * *

"I'M sorry," said the diner, who hoped to get away with it, "but I haven't any money to pay for that meal."

"That's all right," said the cashier. "We'll write your name on the wall, and you can pay next time you come in."

"Don't do that. Everybody who comes in will see it."

"Oh, no, they won't. Your topcoat will be hanging over it!"

* * * *

THE magistrate was a very keen golfer. He was trying the case of a man who was summoned for cruelty to his wife.

"My client," said the defending counsel, "is a much maligned man. His wife is constantly nagging him and, in the end, driven to desperation, he beat her into silence with a golf club."

The magistrate leaned forward with a sudden show of interest.

"In how many strokes," he questioned.

JONES (meeting an old friend on the train)—If you ever come within a mile my house, I hope you'll stay there all night.

* * * *

"BUT, father," said the young poet, "poets are born, not made."

"Now look here," broke in his father, angrily, "write all the blithering nonsense you like, but don't you dare blame your mother and me for it."

* * * *

A BEGGAR knocked, unwittingly, at the door of the village policeman. The door opened, and, with head bent, the beggar started telling the tale.

"I didn't eat yesterday," he whined, "and I didn't eat to-day." He raised his eyes and noticed blue-uniformed legs. "And lumme," he ended, "I don't care a hang if I don't eat to-morrow either!"

BOOGY—The most foolish persons are those who answer everything with a question.

Woogy—Do you think so?

* * * *

EMPLOYER—Well, madam, I presume your son is absolutely honest.

Mother—Oh, scrupulously honest, sir; but he realizes that business is business.

* * * *

A WELSH regimental choir was singing outside the officers' mess after dinner.

The colonel, sitting over his port, called the unmusical sergeant-major.

"Look here," he said, "go and tell the choir to sing "Sweet and Low.'"

The sergeant-major went out and bawled to the leader: "If you blokes can't make less noise the colonel says you've got to clear off."

CUSTOMER (in dog shop): "I want a yard dog." Shop manager (to assistant): "John, bring that dachshund along."

* * * *

"BROWN is a rotten sort of chap. I asked him to lend me two pounds for a few days and he absolutely refused.

"My dear fellow, this club's full of men like that. I'm another of them."

* * * *

THE park orator made frequent references to Darwin's "Origin of Species."

A tall man and his short companion hung on the outskirts of the crowd, but were unable to get near the speaker.

"What's his lay, Bill?" asked the small man, tired of craning his neck to no purpose.

"Eat more fruit I think," replied the other. "All he keeps talking about is Darwin's oranges and peaches."

Our Humorist At Large

Niece: "Uncle never deceived you even once. Isn't that rather wonderful Auntie?"

Auntie: "Well, not exactly, my dear. You see I always knew when he wasn't telling the truth!"

First Tramp: "Yus! Firteen's my unlucky number."

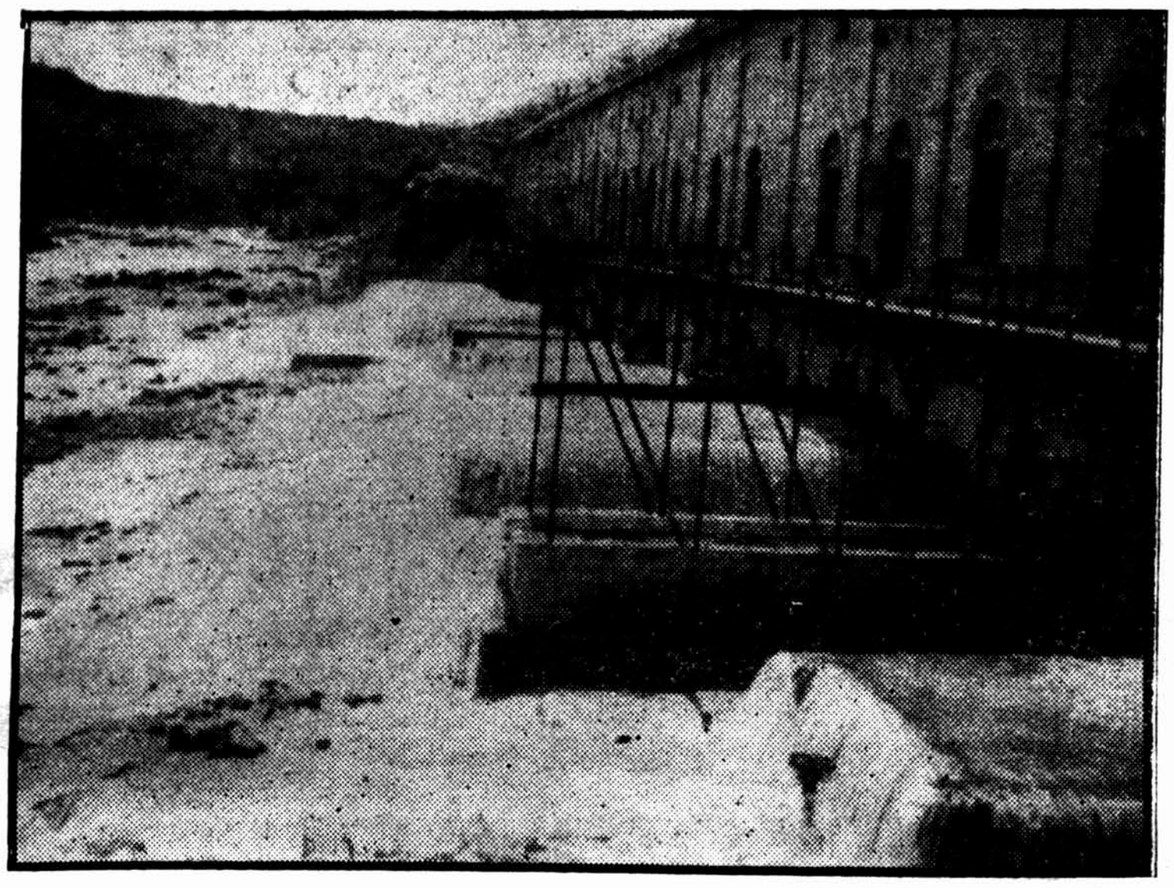
Second Ditto: "'ear, 'ear! Twelve jurymen and a judge."

"What make of car do you fancy, sir?"

"Well, I can't say for certain. It's one my wife noticed yesterday. It's got a little mascot on the bonnet."

Safest Place On The Seas

Guarded by the British Navy, a convoy of merchantmen sails in the North Sea.

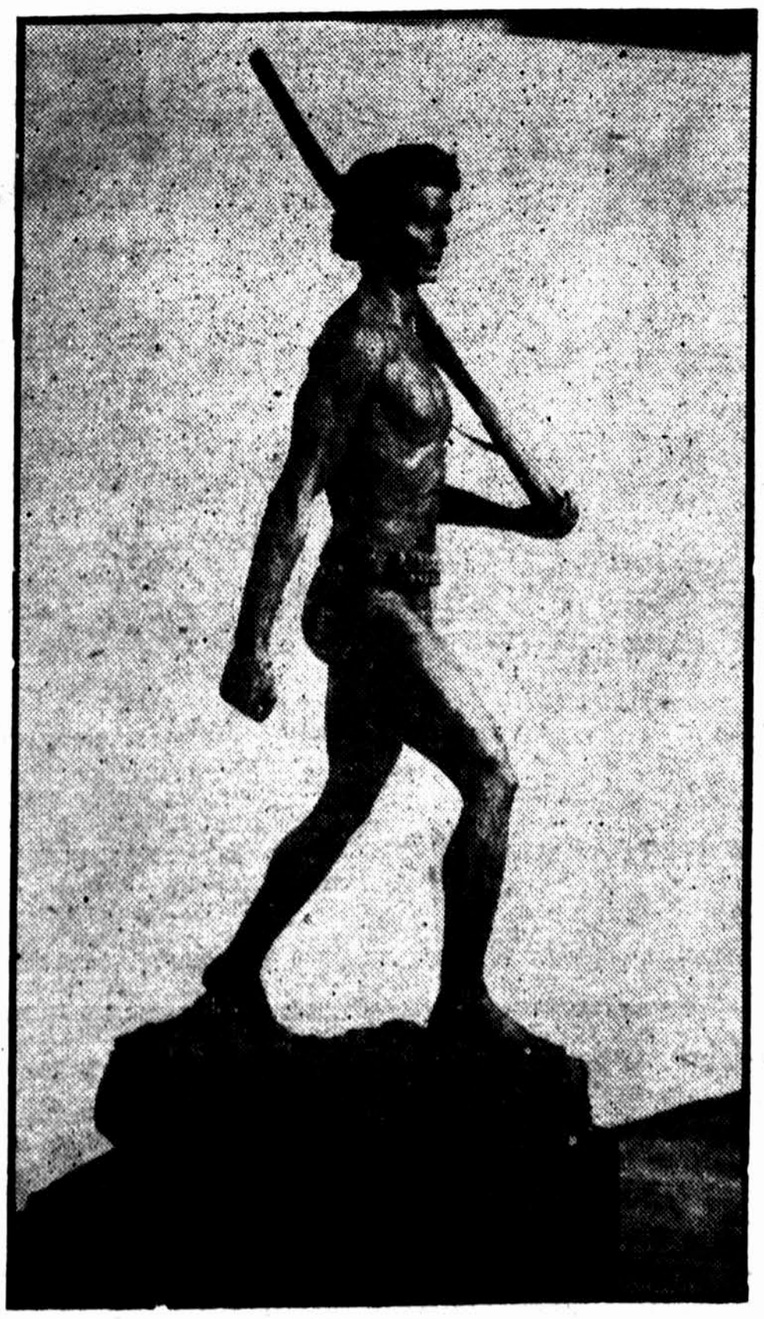


A scene from Shivasamudram, the Hydro-electric Power-generating Station in Mysore.

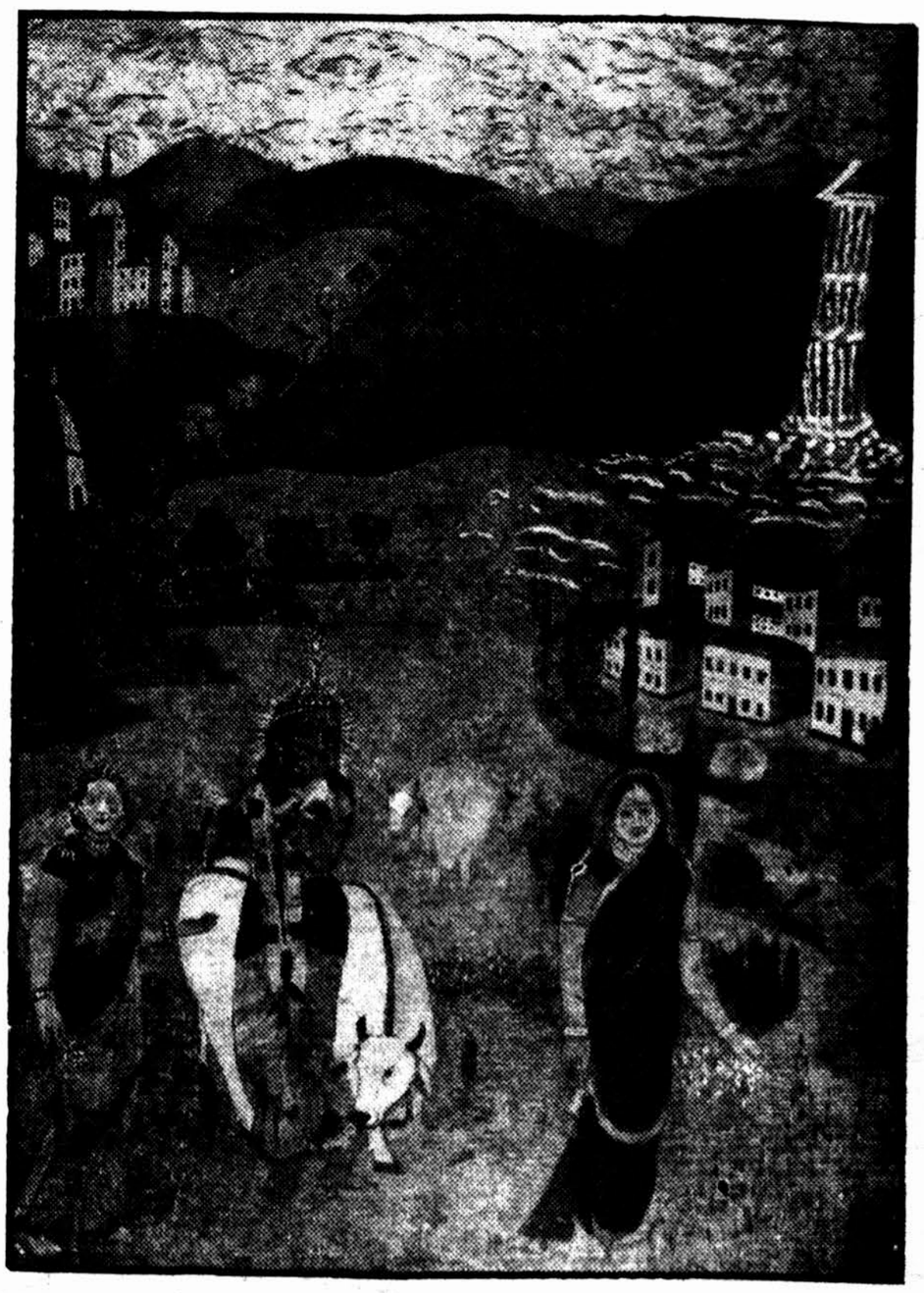
The Cavery Falls, Shivasamudram.

"COLLECTING SALT IN KHEVA".

(Photo by Miss Wahida Aziz)



"Be Prepared" by Mr. D. B. Jog—an exhibit which won the Governor's Prize for the best work in Sculpture, at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition.



"Murlidhar" by Mr. V. B. Panchal—a novel exhibit, executed entirely in wood-work, which could not find a place in Bombay Art Society's Exhibition.

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